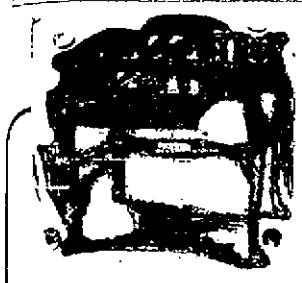
Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.---TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.



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First Quality Linen Torchon, 1 1-4 in. 2 1-2c per yard, 1 1-2 in. 5c, 2 1-2 in. 5c, 3 in. 10c

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New Goods, strong and well made; no seconds.
Tables $2, $3, $3.50, Stools 25c up,
Book Racks $2.50.

THE KAZANJIAN COMPANY,
138 to 144 BELLEVUE AVE.
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AMUNDSEN FINDER OF SOUTH POLE.

Spent Three Days in Vicinity, to Take Accurate Observations.

Honor of the Discovery Now Given to the Norwegian Until Scott Reports.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 8.—Two local newspapers today received despatches from Captain Raold Amundsen announcing that he reached the South Pole December 14, 1911. The despatches read:

"Pole reached, fourteenth—seventeenth December."

This evidently means that he remained three days in the vicinity of the Pole, probably for the purpose of taking accurate observations as to his position.

Rejoicings over Captain Amundsen's success in reaching the South Pole are widespread. The feeling of the people was voiced in the Storthing by the president, Frederik Konow. At the opening of the session President Konow amid loud cheers from the members said:

"We cannot begin our day's work without expressing our thankful joy and the admiration and pride with which we are all filled by the news that Captain Roald Amundsen and his comrades have reached the South Pole and planted the Norwegian flag there. We are proud that these men are our fellow-country men and they have once more succeeded in covering the name of Norway with glory."

The Storthing then telegraphed to Captain Roald Amundsen at Hobart, Tasmania, its warmest greetings and thanks.

Telegrams of congratulation in the name of King Haakon, the Norwegian government and the Geographical Society here were forwarded today to Captain Amundsen

His Majesty has consented to the use of his name and that of Queen Maud, who is a daughter of the late King Edward, on the maps of the newly discovered territory in the Antarctic.

This city is gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of Captain Amundsen's accomplishment.

The confirmation of Captain Roald Amundsen's attainment of the South Pole December 14, 1911, received today from the explorer himself at Hobart, Tasmania, sets at rest the conflict reports current on the subject yesterday.

A despatch published by the Daily Express in London yesterday morning, dated Wellington, N. Z., declared that Amundsen had stated that Scott had reached the South Pole. It was assumed that this declaration indicated that Amundsen himself had not succeeded in attaining the object of his expedition and credit was generally given to the British explorer.

Nothing has hitherto been heard from Captain Scott and Amundsen now denies that he said or telegraphed anything referring to his British rival or his expedition. The honor for the achievement of reaching the South Pole must now be given to the Norwegian explorer until Captain Scott announces the result of his expedition.

Captain Amundsen has for many years been considered one of the most daring and most competent of Arctic and Antarctic explorers. A sailor from his youth, he started polar research at the age of 25 when he participated in the Belgica Antarctic expedition under the command of Gerlach. He was first officer of the vessel and the voyage lasted from 1897 to 1899.

On his return he made up his mind to continue polar research, but this time he decided to go to the north in an endeavor to discover the Northwest passage, which had been sought for 300 years by daring sailors, among them Frobisher, John Cabot, Sir Hugh Willoughby, Richard Chancellor, John Davis, Sir John Ross and Sir John Franklin. He prepared himself for the task by undergoing a two years' course of study in magnetism and meteorology.

He sailed for the north from Christiania on board the Gjoa, with a crew of only eight, June 16, 1903. Proceeding to Lancaster sound he sailed past Cape Adelaide and King William land and Barr Strait. For many months Amundsen drifted along and finally August 26, met an American whaler to the east of Cape Bathurst. He finally brought his little vessel through Behring strait and thus for the first time accomplished the Northwest passage.

During the voyage he determined exactly the position of the magnetic pole. Altogether he was three years away from Norway. He arrived in New York after his expedition November 6, 1905.

Several years were spent by him in making preparations for an expedition to the North Pole, on which he was to start in 1910. He later changed his plans and decided to go to the Antarctic instead.

The Fram, which he selected for his expedition is a remarkable ship and has been used for many years in Arctic exploration. From 1893 to 1896, during the expedition of the Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, she covered a journey of about 7,000 miles in the Arctic ocean, 2,000 miles of this being accomplished while she was frozen solid in the ice. She was not damaged at all during this voyage.

Captain Amundsen left Buenos Ayres on his present trip toward the close of 1910, with a small party of Norwegians, all of them experienced in Arctic work. He took with him a large pack of Siberian dogs and his men were all provided with skis, which were thought to offer great advantages in traversing the glacier ice. Captain Amundsen's party made its base and winter quarters 80 miles nearer the South Pole than his Brit-

[Continued on Ninth Page.]

STRIKERS MAKE A BIG DEMONSTRATION

Approaches to Factories Lined With Pickets.

No Noticeable Increase in Number of Employes Returning to Work.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 8.—The striking textile workers made a big, although very quiet, demonstration this morning prior to the time for opening the mills. Thousands of men and women crowded Essex street and the approaches to the factories were lined with pickets, but when the mills had begun operations no trouble of a serious nature had occurred. Five arrests of strikers were made for too strenuous picketing or disorderly conduct.

Policemen were unusually numerous on the principal streets and were very active. The strikers who held forth near the centre of the city were not allowed to remain on Essex street and were turned into side streets, many of which led to the common. The unemployed men and women, however, did not remain near the common, but after their march was diverted from Essex street returned to that thoroughfare by a roundabout course.

The force of strikers who lined the streets was greatly augmented over that of the past few days. Although the main body remained in the vicinity of Essex street and in the Franco-Belgian quarter there was a long line of pickets in the mill district, where the operatives on their way to the mills were requested by the strikers to remain out. Except in a very few cases no attempts were made at violence. One woman was assaulted by a striker, and a foreigner who was taken into custody for disorderly conduct and using a club was found to have in his possession a razor. The soldiers were engaged in active patrol in the mill district.

No perceptible increase in the number of employes resuming work was noted, although the operating force apparently retained its number.

At the office of the Pacific mills this forenoon it was stated that many of the operatives who were intimidated after leaving the mills last night did not return to work today. American Woolen Company officials claimed that there were big gains in weavers at all the local mills of the company.

OPERATIONS RESUMED.

Strike at Beacon Blanket Mill for 10 Per Cent Increase Broken.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 8.—The strike of the weavers of the Beacon blanket mill for 10 per cent advance in wages has been broken, enough of the weavers returning to work to permit the management to resume operations of all departments of the mill. The closure of the mill affected 500 hands.

ON A 56-HOUR BASIS.

Oneko Woolen Mill to Increase Wages from Four to Five Per Cent.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 8.—An increase of wages of from four to five per cent has been announced at the Oneko woolen mill in this city. Up to the present the women and minors at the mill have been working 54 hours a week, but the men 56. Hereafter the men will work only 54 hours, and the pay of all will be on a 56-hour basis. Those operatives who are paid on the piece work basis will receive an advance of five per cent to make their pay equal to that of the others. The Oneko mill is controlled by Holden Leonard Company.

DEMAND 15 PER CENT INCREASE.

Organized Coal Miners in District of Eastern Prussia Strike.

BERLIN, March 8.—The strike fever has spread to the Silesian coal fields in eastern Prussia, where the socialist and Christian and the Polish miners' trades unions, representing all the organized miners in the district, today presented to the employers a demand for 15 per cent increase in their wages. The government is endeavoring to find a basis for the settlement of the difficulties which have arisen in the Westphalia coal fields, but it is very doubtful whether the efforts will be successful. Even the most optimistic believe that at least 150,000 out of the 350,000 Westphalian coal miners will declare a strike Monday next. The mine owners are already assembling non-unionist workers to take their places.

ARTILLERY MAY GO TO PUT-IN-BAY.

Resolution to Send Them to the Perry Celebration.

President of Senate to Remedy Late Meeting Hour.

(Special despatch to The News.)

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—The senate today did the least it has done any day this year, but owing to the lack of business a long continued fault was ventilated and promise was made that it would be remedied in the future.

The house voted to ask Congress to establish an immigrant station in Providence, received a resolution to make an appropriation to permit the sending of the Newport Artillery to Put-in-Bay for the Commodore Perry monument exercises, and an appropriation for ex-Governor Ladd, who is now reported to be in destitute circumstances. An act was also introduced providing for an oyster police to patrol the bay, with authority to make arrests and seize property.

The senate was called to order at 12:30 o'clock by Senator Wilbour of Little Compton. When it was seen that it was to be a dull session Senator McKenna of Cumberland called the attention of the chair to rule 12, which says the senate shall convene at 12 daily. The chair stated that he had been waiting for the lieutenant governor, the regular presiding officer, who was known to be in the building. Senator Champlin of Block Island called attention to rule 5, which says that in the absence of the lieutenant governor the president shall call the body together, or in his absence the secretary of state shall convene the body. President Wilbour said he would take care in the future that the long waits of the past are not repeated and that the rules are observed.

The annual report of the State Normal School was received.

From the calendar were taken and passed the Seaconnet Park Water Company act and an appropriation to pay a small bill for repairs to a court house.

In the house Mr. Marshall of Cumberland introduced a resolution providing an addition to the state highways in that town. Finance committee.

Mr. Guilduff of Providence introduced a resolution asking Congress to establish an immigrant station in Providence. The action was requested by the city council. Immediate consideration was requested, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. McLoughlin of Woonsocket introduced a resolution calling for a special committee to investigate inter conditions at the State Prison. He alleges that the contract price for the making of shirts is too low. Immediate consideration was asked, but objection was raised and the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Eaton of Providence introduced a resolution providing an appropriation of $6,000 to aid the Perry Monument Commission in providing a suitable display for the state. This includes a visit of the Newport Artillery to the celebration. Finance committee.

Mr. Eaton also introduced a resolution providing for a gift of $1,500 to ex-Governor Ladd. It is explained that this is really only a partial re-imbursement of the former governor for money which he paid out of his pocket for state purposes. Finance committee.

Mr. West offered his daily resolution and it was defeated, 58 to 28, one Republican representative from Central Falls voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Spencer of Warwick offered an amendment to the oyster law, which provides for the establishment of a police department by the Shell Fish Commission, to patrol the oyster grounds with authority to arrest and seize. It is further provided that the commission shall not expend more than one eighth of the rental fees of the grounds for carrying out the provisions of the act. Finance committee.

Mr. Hudson of Coventry introduced an amendment to the factory inspection law which provides for further safety of the employes by equipment of freight elevators in a safe manner. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Lawton of Newport offered a resolution of sympathy to Representative Spooner of Middletown for the loss of his mother. The rules were suspended and the resolution was passed.

Mr. O'Neill of Providence moved that the vote of Thursday, for the creation of a commission of an armory for the mounted commands in Providence, be rescinded, as he said the vote was illegal. He said that under the provisions of the resolutions of sympathy on the death of Justice Blodgett it was stipulated that as a mark of respect no further business be transacted that day and the above vote was taken after that. The Republican parliamentarians argued and finally the house decided that, it being a joint resolution, the action had been entirely legal.

The judiciary committee of the senate is this afternoon giving a private hearing on the Beerkman act for the protection of workingmen.

STEAMERS REPORTED.

SIASCONSET, Mass., March 8—Mauretania from Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, 430 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4 a. m., will dock about 8:30 a. m. Saturday.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, March 8.—Baltic from Liverpool for New York, 791 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:20 p. m., March 7, will dock late Saturday or 8:30 a. m. Sunday.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, March 8.—La Provence from Havre for New York, 740 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 a. m., will dock about 8:30 a. m. Sunday.

Do you fully realize the VALUE and LOW NET COST of a GOOD Life Insurance Policy?

It will not cost you a cent to learn, and COMMERFORD the NEW YORK LIFE man can give it to you. See him TODAY.

Over 233 Thames St. Phone 9929.

LOW PRICES
—FOR—
Friday and Saturday:

Fowls - - 22c
Roasting Chickens 22c
Legs Lamb - 16c
Legs Mutton - 14c

Do not lose sight of our low prices on Butter and Eggs.

The Edward A. Brown Co.,
274 Thames St.

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RUN-A-BOUT 20 H. P., $750. F. O. B. Factory.

TOURING CAR 32 H. P., $900 F. O. B. Factory.

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We have just received our SPRING IMPORTATION —OF— French CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, etc.

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George E. Vernon & Co.,
91 John Street.

The Place to Get Large Returns for Your Money.

Pork to Roast - - 12 1-2c
Legs Mutton - - 13c 14c
Fores Mutton - - 7c. 8c
Large Fores Lamb - - 8c
Small Fores Lamb - - 10c
Roasting Chickens - - 22c
Fowl - - - - 20c, 22c
Sausage Meat 18c; 3 lbs. 50c

All Kinds Spring Vegetables.

Marlborough Market.
Tel. 76-77.

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WHOOP A LA!
Here's just the thing to sharpen hubby's appetite. Fine prime ribs Beef, Pork to roast, and all kinds of poultry. If it is steaks or chops of the juicy, tender sort he likes, you will find them here also.

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On Friday and Saturday will purchase what are positively the best cambric open and closed drawers of extra full width with fine tucks and Hamburg ruffle, different patterns in Hamburg. These drawers at this low price are essentially one of the best of our usual best end of the week bargains we have ever offered. Each drawer bears the stamp of the manufacturer as to its careful inspection and that it has been made under sanitary conditions. Having bought these drawers in a 25 DOZEN lot we are enabled to offer them at this low price. Their value absolutely is 37 1-2c each, for FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, these high grade drawers are for your benefit at

23c EACH

The Hess Co.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The German People Seek to Prepare the Growing Generation to be Superior Workmen.

[Elmer Roberts in Scribner's].

The industrial spirit of the German people seeks to prepare the growing generation for achievements in production as imposing in contrast with the present as the work of today compares with that of the eighties. Faith in work, the resultant of things done, drives forward in a many-sided preparation for greater things to be done. The German, with a past of extraordinary hardship and suffering, in a land poor rather than rich in natural resources, has by thought and contrivance, by sea transport and exchange, availed himself of the resources of other peoples. Compulsory sanitary living and other legislation requiring a minimum of social well-being have lengthened the average life and increased the height and bodily frame of both sexes. The German mind has now a stronger physical instrument with which to work than the generation that fought with France. The training of that instrument is expressed intensely in relation to skilled production by the work of the continuation and trade-schools.

The explanation the German generally gives of the sudden and immense industrial expansion beginning in the seventies is the compulsory elementary education of the whole people. The Germans were ahead of any European people in primary [illegible] training and possessed, therefore, material more easily converted into machine builders or metal workers or electrical instrument makers than the untaught laborer. The German workmen, not so capable probably as those of the United States or of the United Kingdom, achieve (through training and through obedience to authority, also trained finely in the higher reaches of scientific technic) results that seem individually beyond their strength. The observer from abroad sees the military system reproduced in the factory. It is rather that the character of the German is disclosed with equal clearness in mine and factory management, the military system, the civil administration, and by the organization of labor upon landed estates. The disciplined life at home, in the school, in the workshop, in the army, and again at work, are all designs in the same weave. The same threads run through all patterns. How these character threads were spun in the hard centuries of struggle and persistence and are now beginning to show in strangely interesting design, is a high study. The endeavor of this writing is only to indicate one of the figures running through the loom—the making of the labor unit more efficient by special training in his youth.

The son of a day-laborer, who, within the view of the national policy, should be more useful to himself and the commonwealth than his father, is the subject of careful expert observation. His teachers, the school physician, and the parents endeavor to determine the handicraft to which the boy is adapted. The physician takes note of the body. The strong boy of heavy build is classified as suited to become a brewer, a smith, a carpenter, a mason, or a worker in iron construction, or some other calling requiring at least average strength. The undersized or weaker boy is considered as being better adapted to become a tailor, a bookbinder, a basket-maker, a wood-carver, a locksmith, a jeweler, a glazier, a joiner, a cabinet maker, a potter, a brush-maker, or a confectioner. The boy with weak lungs is excluded from trades where there is a good deal of dust such as that of the wood turner or the paper hanger. The boy with pulmonary weakness will also not be allowed to become a [illegible] maker or a tailor, because of the [illegible] attitudes in which he would have to work. Should the boy have a weak heart, he would be classified as unfit for the heavy work of the smith, the baker, the miller, or any of the building trades. The youth who has chronically perspiring hands is deemed incapacitated for gold-work, clock-making, book-binding, or lithographing. The [illegible] with inflamed eyelids is as fully excluded from work in colors as though he were colorblind. Within the view of the school medical counselor, the boy must be [illegible] from entering upon a trade in which he will always be at a disadvantage physically, and his whole life be a struggle on unequal terms with those better qualified to deal with the peculiar conditions of the trade.

The teachers undertake to measure the mental capacities of the boy. If he generally a dull pupil he will be [illegible] as being better adapted to a trade not far removed from unskilled labor. The bright pupil, especially if he should show manual dexterity in the systematic tests to which he is subjected toward the end of his school period, would have a choice of some fine handicraft, such as that of instrument-making, engraving, or jewel-setting.

Painstaking effort is made to determine the boy's inclinations, so that the great misfortune may not happen to him of being deprived of the joy of work, of the satisfaction in the thing done. Within the view of the Prussian school administration and this is equally true of Bavaria and most of the other German states, the skilled worker ought to find in his calling one of the great satisfactions of life—a certain artistic pride, the disposition to do his work not alone as he has been taught, but to add to it something of his own individuality, because he loves the work and puts something of his spiritual self into it. No boy is compelled or unduly forced into the choice of a calling. He is guided temperamentally and sympathetically. The endeavor is made to stir the boy's ambition. Masters and parents confer. The parents working at common labor almost always want their children to do better in life than they have done. They readily co-operate in getting the conviction fixed in the boy's mind that he ought not to be an unskilled workman, that when he finishes his school work he ought not to be content to be among those at the bottom [illegible] the coarse labor of the ditch, but that he ought to choose a trade and fit himself for one of the higher levels where intelligence counts for something and where wages and opportunities are larger.

The germ of the whole system of manual training is considered by the Prussian ministry of commerce and industry to be in the awakening of the boy's aspirations for a life above the ordinary. This awakening is much more of a problem for the children of the unskilled or the nearly unskilled classes than for those of the higher artisan class. The surroundings and the tone in the home life of a superior workman usually settle the inclination of the boy to be at least equal to his father.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

Ever Famous Duel, March 9, 1862, a Decisive Battle of the World.

Ericsson's Little Ironclad "Cheese Box on a Raft" Proved to be Salvation of the Union.

[Boston Transcript.]

On the ninth of March, 1862, was fought a battle that was certainly epochal and perhaps deserves to be placed among the decisive battles of the world. On that day occurred the ever-famous duel between the Monitor and Merrimac, or, as Confederates called the latter, the Virginia. The Monitor did not penetrate the armor of the Merrimac and was invulnerable itself to the shower of heavy shot rained upon her by the Confederate ironclad. It was a conflict between two mailed champions of the sea. Neither destroyed the other, but the honors of victory were with the Monitor for the reason that the Merrimac could not destroy the wooden ships then in Hampton Roads, which, by the interposition of the Monitor, escaped the fate that overtook the Cumberland and Congress the day before. The Merrimac returned to Norfolk baffled, and never thereafter rendered any conspicuous service to the Confederacy. Her days were numbered, and when McClellan's advance compelled the abandonment of Norfolk the Merrimac was blown up because she drew too much water to enable her to be carried up the James river to Richmond. Such in brief is the story of the battle too familiar to call for detailed description.

The sinking of the Cumberland by the Merrimac and the subsequent destruction of the Congress, both wooden sailing vessels, on the eighth produced a tremendous sensation not only among the spectators of the unavailing gallantry of Morris and his crew of the Cumberland, but throughout the nation. That was a gloomy night for all loyal men in the Union. The outline of the Merrimac's exploit was known in hundreds of homes and everywhere a feeling of consternation prevailed, for the value of the Monitor and the Monitor's whereabouts were not generally known. Here in Boston, we are told that on the morning of the ninth, before the news came that Ericsson's little David had faced and turned the Confederate Goliath, there were apprehensions of a visit from the Merrimac. Men not usually easily panicstricken foresaw a raid up the coast, the Merrimac destroying all vessels that came her way and entirely invulnerable to shot and shell. The evening of March 9 brought another story, when it was learned that the Merrimac had returned worsted to Norfolk from her encounter with the Monitor. Worsted she was, because nothing less than a complete victory over Ericsson's craft could have been success for the Confederates.

The nation was quick to grasp the lesson of the fight. It saw that the era of wooden navies had gone. Nothing but the advent of the Monitor could have prevented the Merrimac from destroying one ship after another, picking out her victims as she liked. Commodore Van Brunt of the Minnesota, one of the most powerful steam frigates then afloat, reported that the broadside he fired at the Merrimac would have torn any wooden ship into splinters. Every ball went true and every ball leaped off the mailed sides of the Confederate ironclad. Only another ironclad could get the better of or even baffle the Merrimac. When that ironclad, the Monitor, appeared in Hampton Roads the interest between all the other vessels assembled there, and their assailant, the hearts of many of the officers and men who viewed Ericsson's craft for the first time sank within them. She seemed so puny, so inconsequential, so much like a cheese box on a raft that they had no confidence in her ability to protect them. But when they saw the Monitor in action their views underwent a change. They at once realized that Ericsson was no crank, and that the ironclad had come to stay.

Naval officers as a class had been very skeptical of armor-plated ships as a whole, and of the Monitor in particular. Such scepticism was not wholly a sign of folly, for the first ironclads, the predecessors of the Monitor were simply wooden ships plated, and ordnance experts believed that their armor could be readily pierced by the development of gun power. Ericsson's craft, however—for if the credit of the revolving turret belongs to Timby, the credit of the craft as a whole belongs to Ericsson—was of a new type and one that long dominated naval construction. Not only was the Monitor so designed as to be handy and capable of eluding an opponent, but the revolution of the turret took off half the power of the impact of the shot that hit it.

The Confederates soon perceived that the Merrimac's game was up, that while the Monitor's shots did not pierce the Merrimac's mail, the latter's projectiles were powerless in turn against the Monitor. They formed several desperate plans for carrying the Monitor by boarding. One of the parties designed to be thrown on the Monitor's deck was to be provided with spikes in order to stop the revolution of the turret. All these plans came to nothing, luckily for those who were to be engaged in them. "Monitor" became a word of fame, and was applied as a class designation to all vessels of the Ericsson type. Everything for a while was Monitor—sleds, horses, styles, were all Monitors. The Confederates never had a Monitor; they had not the wherewithal to build [illegible] their iron clads followed the Merrimac model, but few of them were as good. The Merrimac had a sound hull and a good engine for that time. Succeeding Confederate ironclads were hastily built, and generally were provided by engines taken out of merchant steamers, and ill calculated for their new environment.

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Suit Cases

—AT—

$3.00.

GRATRIX,

36 BROADWAY.

A Lace Over-Yoke.

This yoke is made of Venise lace with an edge of black satin at top and bottom. From the lower edge falls a white silk fringe. Such a yoke may be made with one of the large lace collars which are now sold at all neckwear shops, the collar being turned around, with the opening at the back.

COUNT OF MOTORS IN USE.

American Car Strength Numbers Over 677,000, Showing Magnitude of the Sport.

If all the motor cars in use in America were lined up they would stretch from New York city to Des Moines, Iowa, 1,282 miles, allowing each car 10 feet of space. From this, one gathers that the American car strength numbers over 677,000 machines, a total which is surprising in view of some of the estimates that have been made recently, most guesses being in the neighborhood of 400,000.

Motoring has no clearing house through which one may obtain definite reports as to the strength of the industry or other points that are of interest to the enthusiast. The federal government tries to do this in a way through its census bureau, but, unfortunately, that report comes only once in five years. Therefore, whenever any up to date statistical information of this sort is secured it is only after hard research and at considerable expense.

There is one authority, however, which has gone out of its way to gather this information and from this source comes the positive statement that registrations during 1911 prove there are 677,000 cars in use in the United States. This is the report made by the Automobile which has secured its data from the various secretaries of state.

As a matter of fact, these reports give the total number of cars registered as 717,875, but there necessarily has been some duplication where some states require visitors to take out tags when they are within the confines of those commonwealths. A conservative estimate would place this at 41,000. But there is no disputing the financial returns, the report showing that in 1911 there was paid over for registration tags the enormous sum of $3,955,848.55 just for the privilege of operating motor cars on the highways of the country.

Of the 717,875 cars registered 194,591 were tagged for the first time in 1911, the remaining 523,384 having been registered before. This therefore would indicate that during the year the makers of this country has sold 194,591 new cars, which bears out those critics who had guessed 200,000 as the probable output for the season.

One gets an idea of the magnitude of the industry and sport by delving into the report by states, which shows that at the end of 1911 New York alone had 84,900 cars, while second on the list is California, which had registered 59,202. New Jersey was third with 49,256, which probably is explained by the law which requires visitors to take out New Jersey licenses. Ohio was fourth with 45,789, Pennsylvania fifth with 44,182, Massachusetts sixth with 38,596. Illinois seventh with 38,161 and Indiana eighth with 36,826.

In the way of fees New York collected $552,675, Massachusetts $400,000, Pennsylvania $418,632, while Illinois was credited with $350,000. Utah received less from the motorists than any other state in the Union, its 1,507 cars netting it a revenue of only $956.

For the first time the motorists are able to get a line on the strength of the motor truck industry, the Automobile's report showing that of the registration there were 25,451 power wagons, the total value of which amounts to about $55,962,000, figuring on an average value of $2,200.

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Cares for sick poor free of cost. Maintains free district nursing through the city, making more than 6,000 visits annually in the homes of the poor.

Free eye and ear outpatient department.

Private ward for paying patients.

Maternity ward and emergency ward for contagious diseases.

Under contract with the City of Newport cares for its sick and furnishes relief and nursing for advanced cases of tuberculosis.

During the last financial year $15,[illegible] was expended for free treatment.

Donations are earnestly requested in order to maintain and increase the work of the hospital.

Trustees.

President William P. Buffum, Secretary [illegible] Wilks, [illegible], William [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] George [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Bradford Norman, [illegible].

THOMAS B. CONGDON, Treasurer, [illegible] National Bank, Newport.

RHUDDLANS

On-the-Cliffs.

Furnished Cottages.

Terms reasonable.

Apply to all Brokers.

ARBITRATION DELAYED.

Senate Ratifies Treaties With Important Modifications.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate today, by a vote of 76 to 3, ratified the arbitration treaties between the United States and France and Great Britain, but not until the instruments had been so modified as to make necessary a resumption of negotiations in order to reach a fresh agreement. The chief amendment affected in the treaties was the alteration of clause 3 of article 3, which it was contended would invade the constitutional treaty-making power of the Senate. Many other limitations were added. The Senators who voted against the ratification were Messrs. Lorimer, Martin and Reed. The latter two are Democrats.

By the terms of the amendment proposed by Senator Bacon of Georgia, the Senate consented to the ratification of the treaties with the distinct provision that they do not authorize the submission "to arbitration of any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several states, or the territorial integrity of the several states, or of the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or money obligation of any state of the United States or any question which depends on or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the 'Monroe Doctrine,' or other purely governmental policy."

As amended, the treaties provide that all differences with the exception of the subjects named in the Bacon amendment, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, and which are justiciable in their nature, shall be submitted to arbitration at The Hague tribunal.

Senator Lodge and others who fought the Senate's action today, declared that the alteration of the much-discussed clause, 3 of article 3 would imperil the success of the treaties.

No official expressions were made at the State Department. Diplomats pointed out what they argued was a parallel to the Senate's action today, and in that case the treaties under consideration never became operative.

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ANY SIZE

J. K. SULLIVAN.

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This is the time to think of your Easter Suit, and this is the place to look for it.

OTTO,

Men's Tailor,

244 Thames Street.

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EASTER SUITS

From $25 up.

Order now and avoid the rush.

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The song hit of the New York Winter Garden one of those "whistle it after the theatre" airs. This 30c song with your choice of any other popular number, for Saturday

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$5.00

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Without exception the best watch to be had for the money. Also South Bend and Hamilton Watches at

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Can promise delivery May 1st on orders placed at

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Galvanized Rotary Ash Sifter $3.00.

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Coal Hods 25c and up.

Furnace Scoops 75c.

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can be pretty accurately gauged by the class of purchases made. You may know that good taste, refinement and cultivated discernment are leading traits in a home where

Belle Mead Sweets

Chocolates and Bon Bons

are to be found. The very name suggests to those who have once eaten this confection all that is purest and finest in candy. One delicious taste always arouses a longing for another, a longing that nothing but Belle Mead Sweets can satisfy. They are daintily and deftly put together in the "cleanest candy kitchen in the world."

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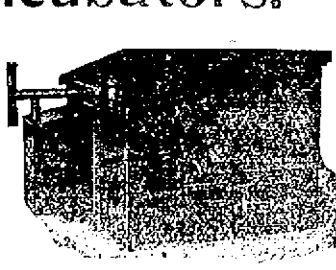
BROODERS. Have the same self regulating device as the incubators. FIRE PROOF.



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Fine Line Upholstering Goods.

Mattresses Made Over.

First-class Cabinet Work.

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Furniture Stored.

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42 CHURCH STREET.

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Beautiful designs in handles for hand bags, in gold and silver

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Contracting Engineer,

Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating.

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John Gillies,

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The slate that has been tested by time. Estimates furnished on old or new roofs. All work guaranteed. Office and Yard 352 Spring Street. Opposite Howard street. (Formerly 19 Webster Street.) Telephone connections.

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S. KOSCHNY,

Manufacturing Confectioner.

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EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The War Between Italy and Turkey Just a Movement in Great Game Between the Powers.

[William T. Ellis, in Lippincott's.]

Italy did not declare war on Turkey impulsively, as the result of some affront. Not at all. It was just a movement in the great game which is now being played by the European powers. In this case, however, the proverbial luck of the British has been with them. The steady decline of their historic prestige in the Near East was suddenly arrested by Italy's declaration of war. For more than a generation Turkey has been the pampered enfant terrible of international politics, violating the conventions and proprieties with impunity; feeling safe amid the jealousies of the players of "the great game." Every important nation has a bill of grievances to settle with Turkey. America's claim, for instance, includes the death of two native-born American citizens, Rogers and Maurer, slain in the Adana massacre, under the constitution. Nobody has been punished for this crime, because, forsooth, it happened in Turkey. Italy made a pretext of a cluster of these grievances, and startled the world by her claims upon Tripoli, accompanied by an ultimatum. Turkey tried to temporize. Pressed, she turned to Germany with a "Now earn your wages, get me out of this scrape, and call off your ally."

And Germany could not! With the taste of Morocco dirt still on his tongue, the kaiser had to take another unpalatable mouthful in Constantinople. His boasted power, upon which the Turks had banked so heavily, and for the sake of which they had borne so much humiliation, proved unequal to the demand. He could not help his friend the sultan. Italy would have none of his mediation; for reasons that will hereinafter appear.

Then came Britain's vindication. The Turks turned to this historic and preeminent friend for succor. The Turkish cabinet cabled frantically to Great Britain to intercede for them; the people in mass meeting in ancient St. Sophia's echoed the same appeal. For grim humor, the spectacle has scarcely an equal in modern history. Besought and entreated, the British, who no doubt approved of Italy's move from the first, declined to pull Turco-German chestnuts out of the fire. "Ask Cousin William to help you," was the ironical implication of their attitude. Well did Britain know that if the situation were saved, the Germans would somehow manage to get the credit of it. And if the worst should come Great Britain could probably meet it with Christian fortitude! For in that eventuality the Bagdad railway concession would be nullified, and Britain would undoubtedly take over all of the Arabian peninsula, which is logically hers, in the light of her Persian Gulf and Red Sea claims. The break-up of Turkey would settle the Egyptian question, make easy the British acquisition of southern Persia, and put all the holy places of Islam under the strong hand of the British power, where they would be no longer powder magazines to worry the dreams of Christendom. Far-sighted moves are necessary in "the great game."

Small wonder that Germany became furious; and that the Berlin newspapers burst out in denunciations of Italy's wicked and piratical land-grabbing—a morsel of rhetoric following so hard upon the heels of the Morocco episode that it gave joy to all who delight in hearing the pot rail at the kettle. "The great game" is not without its humors. But the sardonic joke of the business lies deeper than all this. The kaiser had openly coquetted with the sultan upon the policy of substituting Turkey for Italy in the Triple Alliance. Turkey has a potentially great army: the one thing the Turk can do well is to fight. With a suspicious eye upon Neighbor Russia, the kaiser figured it out that Turkey would be more useful to him than Italy, especially since the Abyssinian episode had so seriously discredited the latter. Then of a sudden, with a poetic justice that is delicious, Italy turns around and humiliates the nation that was to take its place! The whole comic situation resembles nothing more nearly than a supposedly defunct spouse rising from his death-bed to thrash the expectant second husband of his wife.

THE PARCELS POST IN GERMANY.

[Farm and Fireside.]

For over a hundred years Germany has had a parcels post, and since 1878 her present very effective and successful system. When I first came to Germany, I at once noticed the immense number of packages that were being loaded and unloaded at the railroad stations, and that special cars carrying nothing but these packages, and sometimes three and four such cars, were seen on every train. In the cities I frequently saw long lines of Postoffice wagons, and I could not understand why it took so many wagons to haul the mail. Upon inquiry, I was told in a very disinterested way that they were the "paket post" wagons. Then it dawned upon me that this was parcels post, the thing that we have been beseeching Congress to establish and the thing that the Grange and other farm organizations in the United States have been endorsing in their resolutions for years. I had come here to study European agriculture and here was my opportunity to see what parcels post actually means to the farmers, and I began to investigate.

At my boarding house in central Germany I asked my landlady where she secured her butter, which was of excellent quality. She told me it came from Holstein in the northwestern part of Germany, 200 miles away. I asked if it was not expensive to have it come so far. "Oh, no," she said, "we have it come by post and have had it every week for several years from the same man. You know we can send a package by post up to five kilograms (11 pounds) to any place in Germany for 50 pfennigs (12 cents)." I then understood why I had seen such quantities of packages in the railroad stations and so many parcels-post wagons on the streets in the cities. I inquired about how commonly it was used for the marketing of farm products. Here in Halle, which is a city of about 200,000 population in the central part of Germany, I find that it is a very general practice for families to get their supply of butter, eggs and poultry sent to them every week through the parcels post, and they are delivered to their door just as a letter would be.

NOTHING TO BRAG ABOUT.

[National Monthly.]

Mother's visitor told Alice and Betty, when they were brought into the room to be presented, that she had brought pieces just about their ages. "That's nothing," said Alice, patting and pulling up her skirts, "I have little kneeses, too."

EGGS IN VARIETY.

To be Properly Boiled They Should Simmer at Least Thirty Minutes.

Recipes for Different Ways of Cooking During Observance of the Lenten Season.

[Cornelia C. Bedford.]

To Boil Eggs—Have some water at a rapid boil in a deep saucepan. Carefully put in the eggs with a spoon and keep the water at a rapid boil. They will be soft boiled in from three to three and a half minutes—that is, the white will be firm and the yolk slightly thickened. In five minutes the yolk will be firm but soggy. To properly hard boil an egg it should be simmered for at least 30 minutes, by which time the yolk will be light and mealy.

Coddled Eggs—Bring water in a saucepan to a rapid boil. Remove from the fire, place in it the eggs and cover closely. In about five minutes the eggs will be soft boiled. The cooking in this method is more even than by the one preceding.

Egg timbales—Beat six eggs; add to them one cupful and a half of warm milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, one scant teaspoonful of onion juice and one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Thickly butter the sides and bottoms of a number of timbale molds and fill them with the mixture. Stand in a pan partly filled with hot water, cover with buttered paper and place in a moderate oven until they are firmly set in the centre. Turn out carefully, pour round them a plain white sauce and sprinkle with a little chopped parsley.

Eggs Brouilli—Beat well four eggs. Add to them one tablespoonful of beef extract dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of hot water, four tablespoonfuls of cream, a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper. Stand in a pan of hot water and stir over the fire until thick and creamy. Serve at once on toast squares.

Eggs in Molds—Butter well small tin molds or little cups and sprinkle the sides with finely chopped ham, tongue or parsley. Break one egg at a time on a saucer and slide into the mold; two if the mold will hold them. Stand in a pan partly filled with boiling water, cover and place in a hot oven until the eggs are set. Loosen the edges with a knife and turn out carefully. Pour round them a little cream or tomato sauce and serve at once.

Poached Eggs with Sauces—Poach the eggs in water or milk, using a muffin ring or patent poacher; when set sift out, trim off any ragged edges. Have ready some good thick sauce on a dish. Cream, tomato, brown or any nice sauce or gravy can be used. In this carefully lay the eggs and send at once to the table. This can be varied by using dip toast in addition to the sauce.

Scrambled Eggs with Tomatoes—Take a half can of tomatoes and stew them with chopped onion, salt, pepper and herbs to season, then rub through a sieve. Return to the fire with one large tablespoonful of butter. When bubbling add six eggs which have been well beaten. Stir until the mixture is thickened and dip out by spoonfuls on hot thin buttered toast.

Scrambled Eggs with Cheese—Beat six eggs well, add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and six tablespoonfuls of cream. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a pan and when hot, turn in the egg mixture. Stir as it thickens. When almost done sprinkle in a half cupful of grated cheese. Stir for a moment longer and turn into a hot dish.

Eggs with Spaghetti—Take one cupful of plain boiled spaghetti (or macaroni) and cut or chop quite fine. Melt one large tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; when in the season add a scant cupful of fresh mushrooms and cook first for five minutes. Pour in one cupful of milk and the spaghetti and heat slowly. When beginning to simmer add six well beaten eggs, a scant teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Stir until the eggs have thickened, then add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and turn into a hot dish, garnishing with toast points.

Molded Eggs, Tomato Sauce—Take small cups or any small plain or fancy molds. Grease thickly with soft butter and sprinkle sides and bottom with finely chopped parsley or hard boiled beets. Drop in each one or two eggs broken as for poaching, according to the size of the mold. Stand these molds in a pan of hot water, cover and stand in a hot oven until the whites are firmly set. Run a thin bladed knife around the sides and turn out carefully on a dish. Pour round them a nice tomato sauce.

Eggs in Bread Patty Cases—Take a loaf of stale bread, cut in two-inch slices, then in rounds large enough to discard the crust. Push a smaller cutter half way down in the centre of each and remove the centre, leaving the bottom nearly an inch thick. Make a raw custard with six eggs and a pint and a half of milk, seasoning with a little salt. Baste the rounds with this until they have soaked as much as possible without breaking. Drain and place several inches apart on a flat buttered pan and stand in the oven until they feel fairly firm when lightly pressed. Drop an egg in the centre of each, add a bit of butter and return to the oven until the whites are set.

ORDERS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Navy Department has announced the folowing orders to officers.

Ensign R. T. S. Lowell, ordered home and to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon R. G. Davis, ordered to the naval hospital, Las Animas Col.

Chief Boatswain H. P. Rahbusch, detached from the South Carolina and ordered home and to wait orders.

Boatswain Nels Drake, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered home and to wait orders.

Boatswain L. P. Guy, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the South Carolina.

Boatswain M. J. Bresnahan, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the New Hampshire.

Machinist W. M. Miller, detached from the Nebraska and ordered home and to wait orders.

Machinist T. W. Jenkins, detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Nebraska.

Paymaster's Clerk L. A. Dykeman, appointed for duty on the Intrepid.

Paymaster's Clerk H. A. Hooton, resignation accepted, to take effect March 31.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEPHONE.

[Boston Transcript.]

The original telephone girl is still in service and not a very old woman either, yet the institution with which she has been identified almost from the start has revolutionized business and transformed our social relations. The present generation wonders how its predecessors ever got along without it.

The man who peddles his woes will find many doors slammed in his face. —[Philadelphia Record.

A BALLAD OUT OF SEASON.

[James Owen Tryon in Boston Transcript.

Winter walks on his wind-swept stair;
All the world is a gloomy aisle.
Footsteps creak in the angry air.
Barren snow covers flag and tile.
Warring clouds, in grim ranks, defile
Down the slopes of the sodden skies;
But what care you, Love, or I, the while
Summer dwells in your eager eyes!

Jack Frost stalks where the hills lie bare;
Through the valleys the north winds pile
Drift on drift, with a trumpet blare,
Hungrily sweeping mile on mile.
Never a welcome, never a smile,
Never a cheer for the hope that dies:
But what care you, Love, or I, the while
Summer dwells in your eager eyes!

Memory seeks for her far haunts where
Verdure crept over path and stile:
But Unrest, and her comrade, Care,
None can solace and none beguile.
Many a trick and many a wile
We've acquired, yet now despise:
But what care you, Love, or I, the while
Summer dwells in your eager eyes!

Seasons serve us with tinsel style,
Fancies rule as in them lies:
But what care you, Love, or I, the while
Summer dwells in your eager eyes!

FANCIES.

Now comes the joyous germ so bold,
With laughter that is strangely grim,
Since storm or sunshine, heat or cold
Will all make business for him.
—[Washington Star.

He—I hate a fool!

She—Well, you are certainly not egotistical.—[Boston Transcript.

Glak—You are sure Bjones will fail?

Dink—Absolutely. He refused to take my advice.—[Philadelphia Record.

Big Man (with a grouch)—Will you be so kind as to get off my feet?

Little Man (with a bundle)—I'll try, sir. Is it much of a walk?—[Boston Transcript.

You must have something more alluring than brass if you want to be a glittering success.—[Philadelphia Record.

"Which of these clocks is right?"

"I don't know. We've five clocks. When we want to know the time we add 'em together and divide by five, and even then we're not certain."—[Punch.

"A man makes a mistake when he tries to obtain something for nothing."

"True," replied Senator Sorghum; "and yet some people expect us to go ahead and get elected without a campaign fund."—[Washington Star.

Conductor (after village choir has massacred a sublime passage of oratorio rehearsal)—Ye'll hae to dae better than that. I can a'maist see Handel himsel' lookin' doon frae Heaven an' sayin,' "Man Jamie, but ye're makin' an awfu' bungle o't."—[Punch.

Father (to Margery, who has been a long time fetching the newspaper)—When you're asked to do anything, Margery, you should always run.

Margery—Yes, I will, daddy; except, of course, I can't when my legs ache.

Father—Rubbish; your legs never ache.

Margery (indignantly)—Hoo! what's the use of the word "ache" then?—[Punch.

PERSONALS.

....Mary D. Jones, for whom a special act of Congress was passed granting her a pension for heroic services as a nurse during the Civil war, is dead at her home in Brooklyn, aged 103.

....A monument to Queen Isabella, who pledged her jewels to finance the voyage of Christopher Columbus which resulted in the discovery of America, is provided in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Legere of South Carolina. The bill appropriates $10,000 for the monument, which is to be built in Charleston, S. C.

....John Mears, who was presented with a gold medal by the Emperor of Russia in 1854, one of the oldest Free Masons in New England, who has been for nearly half a century a Dorchester manufacturer, has died at his home in Neponset. He was in his ninety-first and death was due to general debility. Up to within a year ago Mr. Mears led an active life, but his health had failed rapidly since. Seven months ago he was host to more than 100 guests on his ninetieth birthday. Mr. Mears had been a member of St. Andrew Lodge, A. F. & A. M., 68 years, and of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter 67 years.

....Speaker Champ Clark Thursday celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of his birth by presiding over the deliberations of the House in the Sixty-second Congress. The Speaker was greeted with applause. Representative Rainey of Illinois delivered an eulogy of Mr. Clark, likening him to Lincoln, whose career from a Kentucky farm to the Presidency he declared was being duplicated by Champ Clark. Representative Rainey's remarks were cheered and applauded. Representative Austin of Tennessee, a Republican, paid tribute to Mr. Clark as a man and as an official. Former Speaker Cannon also congratulated the Speaker.

There is NO INVESTMENT in the world at the same cost that is more profitable than to buy a good newspaper. When the paper is so filled with MATTER OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE as is every week's issue of the

NEWPORT JOURNAL,

it becomes most valuable to mail to an ABSENT FRIEND.

Price in wrappers five cents a copy or two dollars a year sent postpaid to any address.

Daily News Office, 207 Thames St.

WINTER SERIES ENDED.

Winners in the Several Classes in Providence Revolver Club Series Determined.

With the weekly rifle match Wednesday evening the winter series of the Providence Revolver Club was brought to a finish and the winners in the several classes designated.

The handicap match was run with apparently large handicaps to equalize the members as much as possible, yet only once was a possible score equalled with handicap. and the best shot with a minus 10 handicap succeeded in securing at least one win on the cup. The winner of this series was Spooner, who finished with the three straight wins necessary to take the cup.

The bulls-eye match, which calls for the most wins for the series, was taken by Biesel, with five.

The high single and double (without telescope) were won by Almy, 242, and Spooner, 479. The scores for this week:

			Net	Hdcp
Spooner	234	236	470	492
Biesel	235	230	466	488
Thurston	226	234	460	486
Brooks	246	242	488	478
Almy	222			

Scores on handicap cup—Coggeshall 493, Easton 494, Spooner 489, Thurston 493, Easton 495, Biesel 483-488, Easton 496, Brooks 480, Spooner 497, Almy 496, Spooner 495-501-492.

Bull's-eye scores—Biesel 5, Spooner 3, Brooks and Thurston 2 each, the others one each.

SPRING SHOES.

New Styles in High Shoes for Early Spring Wear.

BUTTON OR LACE, BLACK OR TAN.

—AT—

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.'s

MIDDLETOWN PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I. February 20, A. D. 1912.

Estate of William T. Bull, minor.

Charles A. Wilson, the Guardian of the person and estate of William T. Bull, minor, has this day filed in this office, his first account to the Court of Probate of said Middletown with said estate, for examnaton and allowance, and has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency thereof according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in said account, that the same will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of March next, A. D. 1912, at one o'clock P. M.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. February 19, A. D. 1912.

Estate of Julian Overton Peckham.

Melissa Peckham presents to this Court her petition in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date October 30, 1906, purporting to be the last will and testament of her husband, Julian Overton Peckham, late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved and allowed and letters testamentary issued to her as the sole Executrix of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletwon, on Monday, the eighteenth day of March next, A. D. 1912, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Daily News.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

ANNUAL DRIED FRUIT SALE.

Prunes, 90-100's,	3 lbs. 25c
Prunes, 60-70's, -	a lb. 10c
Prunes, 40-50's -	2 lbs. 25c
Prunes, 20-30's -	a lb. 18c
Prunes, Silver -	a lb. 16c
Currants, Cleaned -	a pkge. 10c
Peaches, Muirs -	a lb. 11c
Apricots, Royals -	a lb. 15c
Apples, Bulk	- a lb. 12 1-2c
Seeded Raisins	- a pkge. 10c
Seedless Raisins	- a pkge. 10c
Sultana Raisins	- a pkge. 14c
Layer Raisins	- 3 lbs. 25c

EXTRA STAMPS.

80 STAMPS	
With 1 can A&P Baking Powder	50c
10 STAMPS	
With 1 can A&P Lunch Cocoa -	10c
10 STAMPS	
With 1 bottle Stuffed Olives -	10c
10 STAMPS	
With 2 boxes A&P Stove Polish, ea.	5c
10 STAMPS	
With 1 pkg. Tapioca, Flashlight or Minute	10c
10 STAMPS	
With a 1 pound pkg. A&P Borax	10c
15 STAMPS	
With 1 jar Beechnut Peanut Butter	15c
10 STAMPS	
With 1 can Sultana Spice -	10c
10 STAMPS	
With 1 can Skipper Sardines -	15c
15 STAMPS	
With 2 cans Pink Alaska Salmon	25c
15 STAMPS	
With 7 cakes A&P Laundry Soap	25c
10 STAMPS	
With 2 cakes A&P Scouring Soap, ea.	5c
10 STAMPS	
With 1 jar Beechnut Peanut Butter	10c
25 STAMPS	
With 1 jar Beechnut Peanut Butter	25c

Finest Creamery Butter, per lb. 35c

Fresh Eggs, - per doz. 27c
A&P Brand Guaranteed Eggs, per doz. 30c
(In Cartons.)

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

NEWPORT PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate Court of the City of Newport. March 7th, 1912.

Estate of Helena McC. Faerber.

A communication in writing is made by Helena McC. Faerber, a minor over the age of fourteen years, daughter of James McCrohan, deceased, and of Bridget A. McCrohan, informing the Court that she has made choice of Bridget A. McCrohan of said Newport, as guardian of her person and estate, and requesting the Court to approve said choice, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-fifth day of March instant at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Court room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

Duncan A. Hazard, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrators of the estate in Rhode Island of John H. Ahman, late of Boston, Massachusetts, deceased, and have given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

We have appointed Martha A. Coggeshall of Newport, R. I., whose address is 36 Bull street, our agent in the State of Rhode Island.

MATTIE H. AHMAN,
WALTER G. AHMAN.

Newport, March 8th, 1912.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

The undersigned, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of William Watts Sherman, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which Will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

SOPHIA AUGUSTA SHERMAN.

Newport, March 8th, 1912.

Probate Court of the City of Newport. March 8th, 1912.

Estate of Florence K. Howland.

George Howland, Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of Florence K. Howland, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and the same is received, and referred to the Twenty-fifth day of March instant at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

Duncan A. Hazard, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport. March 4th, 1912.

Estate of Mary E. Ward.

Request in writing is made by Alice B. Ward of said Newport, niece of Mary E. Ward, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Twenty-fifth day of March instant at ten o'clock A. M. at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Daily News.

Duncan A. Hazard, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport. March 7th, 1912.

Estate of James McCrohan.

Petition in writing is made by Bridget A. McCrohan of said Newport, requesting that she, or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of James McCrohan, of said Newport, a minor under the age of fourteen years, son of Bridget A. McCrohan, and of James McCrohan late of said Newport, deceased, and said petition is received and referred to the Twenty-fifth day of March instant at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News and that citation be served according to law.

Duncan A. Hazard, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, March 1st, 1912.

The undersigned, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of James M. K. Southwick, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which Will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby give notice that they have accepted said trust and have given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

Mary A. Southwick.
Edwin S. Burdick.

JAMESTOWN PROBATE NOTICES.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Jamestown, R. I., March 1st, 1912.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, Guardian of the person and estate of Gertrude May Cory of said Jamestown and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JOHN J. WATSON.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Jamestown, R. I., March 1st, 1912.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, Guardian of the person and estate of Alfred Richards Cory of said Jamestown and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ELIZABETH S. CORY.

TIVERTON PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate Court of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., February 21, 1912.

Estate of Sarah A. Durfee.

An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah A. Durfee late of said Tiverton, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the Sixth day of April A. D. 1912 at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Tiverton for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

A. LINCOLN HAMBLY, Clerk.

3-8, 15, 22.

If you want the finest thing made in

CATSUP

Ask for the OLNEY brand

Absolutely pure. No preservative used whatever.

NEWPORT PAPER & GROCERY CO.,
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS,
58 Bridge Street.

Have You Sent That WEEKLY JOURNAL? Your friend will miss it.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The Postoffice Square Market
"The Store That Satisfies."

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY.

SWEET CALIFORNIA ORANGES	15c doz
SMALL LEGS LAMB - - -	16c lb
SMALL PORK TO ROAST - -	13c lb
FRESH FOWL - - - -	18c lb
SMALL HAMS - - - -	16c lb

W. C. Scott, PHONE 543.

WE SELL

Occident Flour

And Will Honor Coupons Taken From OCCIDENT FLOUR Advertisements

Yes, we sell Occident Flour and take pride and pleasure in telling you so—*we know* that Occident Flour will give you far better results in baking than any other flour.

That is why we are glad to stand by the money-back guarantee of the Russell-Miller Milling Company. We'll furnish you a sack of Occident Flour and—if you are not satisfied after trial that it is the best flour you can buy—your money will be refunded.

It would take *a book to give* you *all the reasons for Occident quality*. We give you far greater assurance than mere reasons in writing. We give you the very best reason—proof in the flour itself by trial at our risk.

JAMES A. EDDY,

Cash Grocery and Market,

237 THAMES ST.

Where you always get good Butter.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

If You Want THE BEST Canned Goods

Put up, ask for

LILY of the VALLEY and EMPIRE BRANDS,

PACKED BY

Winters & Prophet,

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.

The very highest grades obtainable. For sale

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

The Pure Food Store.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop.

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES.

Pickles—plain, mixed, sweet and sour,
Baked Beans, Peanut Butter,
India Relish, Pepper Sauce,
Mandalay Sauce, Catsup,
Mince Pie Meat,
Assorted Preserves in small sanitary cans and others.

Charles A. Manchester,
BROADWAY.

French Endive.

Green Beans,	Green Peas,
Cauliflowers,	Egg Plants,
Artichokes,	Mushrooms,
Chicory,	Romaine,
H. H. Tomatoes,	Okra,

—AT THE—

SEA SIDE MARKET.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

"The Powder that Shorleus the Shave Tra-La-La!
Has Something to do in the case"
of Shaving, and it does it.
......It's COLGATE'S Powder.
Antiseptic. Quick Economical
Nuf. Sed.
26 B'dway PELEG BRYER 11 Spring St

A BARGAIN.

One pound pure Cocoa	20c
One Quart Mason Jar	5c
Total	25c

FOR A FEW DAYS AT

KAULL'S

391-393 Thames St.

Tel. 476.

THE STORE WHERE QUALITY COUNTS.

Wednesday, Feb. 21,
Is the beginning of Lent and we offer the following:

Fancy Pink Salmon - - -	15c	per can
Fancy Red Salmon - - -	18c	"
Kippered Herring -	10c and 20c	"
Fat Herring in bouillon - -	15c	"
Fresh Shrimp - - -	15c	"
1-lb boxes Boneless Cod - -	12c	"

Shredded Cod, Smoked Bloaters,
Smoked Halibut, Whole Salt Cod.
Also a full line of Jams and Jellies.

—AT—

J.H.BRIERLEY'S, 477 Thames St

LARGE FRYING CLAMS.

TRY

Easterbrooks's Celebrated Sugar-Cured Finnan Haddie.

New Smoked Labrador Herring, Fresh Scallops, Roe and Smelts, Salt Cod, Salt Mackerel, Salt Cod Tongues, New Smoked Halibut and Salmon.

Broadway Cash Fish Market,
O. A. Easterbrooks, Prop'r.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

SAYLOR,
PENN-ALLEN
& ATLAS

All high grade, in stock.

A. & H. G. HAMMETT.

Lumber, Hardware, Sewer Pipe, Cement, Brick, etc.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.
Published every afternoon except Sundays and Holidays.
207 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
by
The T. T. Pitman Corporation.

Profits Shared with Employes.

News $6.00 a year 12 cents a week
Journal and Weekly News $2 a year
Every Friday.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, down stairs,	9906
or if that is busy,	17
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms Upstairs,	782
or if that is busy	783
Mr. Pitman's Residence, 18 High Street	322

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week and will be sent anywhere in the United States postage paid for two dollars a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as new.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed fifty-two changes a year. Legal notices, auction sales, amusements, cards, wants and lost and found are not included in space contract.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

The Daily News is on sale in Providence the evening of publication at Union Station.

Newport Daily News

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

THE NEWS IN PROVIDENCE.

The Daily News is on sale in Providence the evening of publication at Union Station.

TEN PAGES.

A PARK AT MOUNT HOPE.

It is an attractive scheme which is before the legislature for the possible purchase of Mount Hope at Brisol for a park for the people of the state. The measure does not provide for its actual purchase now, but only for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of taking that step, but even in that form there is opened a possibility which seems alluring to those familiar with the location of Mount Hope or interested in it because of its historical associations. It is an admirable place for a state park except that it is not easy of access, but it is possible that if it was bought by the state some means could be found to make it more easily reached. Perhaps the proposed new route for the railroad company between this city and Providence, of which nothing has been heard of late, but which was planned to change the landing place of the ferry from Bristol to the vicinity of Mount Hope, could help materially in bringing the proposed purchase into easy touch with different parts of the state.

It is a beautiful locality and one which has long attracted the attention of those who recognize its advantages in many ways. Some years ago it was made a summer resort, but was not very successful, probably because its only means of approach was from the water, which made patronage much more expensive than by a trolley line. Within a short time land in that vicinity has been bought by Fall River parties with a view to cutting it up into summer estates, but this project is not one which seems likely to be of a popular character, as the lack of easy approach would naturally limit the purchasers to those who are in such financial circumstances as to be able to possess automobiles. The plan for state ownership and use as a public park is an excellent one provided it can be made accessible by the people with little trouble and at small cost, but if this cannot be done it would be money practically wasted to buy the land for the state. Such places are beautiful and desirable for enjoyment by the public, but the people will not, because they cannot, use them unless they can reach them easily and economically.

THE GOVERNMENT AND COAL.

If the British government should operate the coal mines in the event of failure to force a settlement between the owners and the men the action would be very much like advanced socialism, but it would in fact be a far different thing from the act of the government in operating a factory or [illegible] a part of the natural endowment of the nation. In all countries the nation in the abstract, or represented by the crown, is recognized as the ultimate owner of the land and that carries with it the minerals below the surface. Private ownership has become established partly because the military chiefs a great while ago were powerful enough to wrest title from the crown, but mainly because experience has proved that the resources of nature are more effectively developed for the general welfare under private than under public ownership. Back of every private title lies the recognition of the underlying right of the community to own the gifts of nature, or if it allows individuals to control them to regulate in many ways the uses they can make of these gifts.

No community would tolerate private ownership which should on any extensive scale and over any considerable time lock up the natural endowments of the nation and compel the people to go without them. English landlords have had greater privileges in this respect that any other owners of the gifts of nature, but in these latter days even they have been more and more obliged to give way to the demands of the public interests. If the owners should refuse to come to terms with the miners, and the industries of the country be paralyzed as a result for any length of time, the operation of the mines by the government would be merely the assertion of the universally recognized principle of law that the community itself is the ultimate landlord. No nation will freeze to death or see its railroads idle and its factories smokeless because the owners will not pay miners enough to induce them to go down and dig coal.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES IN POLITICS.

Is there coercion of federal employes with a view to securing delegates to the national convention? Probably not. Are the federal employes pretty generally for the President and are their superior officers inciting them to as much activity as is safe under the civil service law and regulations? In all probability, yes.

Senator Bristow has no occasion to be shocked at evidence that the Southern postmasters are being rounded up for the administration. It takes little coercion to accomplish that, and it occurs almost invariably. The postmasters wish to keep their jobs, do they not? Perhaps they would under any President; at least, any President of their own political party. They would certainly feel much safer if the President who appointed them, or under whom they had held office in safety for three years, should remain than under some other President. So the first instinct of self-preservation would lead all the federal employes to shout for the President or some one preferred by him.

Of course there will be an "off ox" every once in a while, and one of them has written a letter, evidently intended to be used in Congress, denouncing the efforts to coerce him into supporting the President. There are always a few opponents of unanimity and harmony, and there are men who increase their political capital by "insurging."

Four years ago President Roosevelt had no trouble in rounding up most of the delegates, including nearly all from the South, for his candidate. He didn't coerce anybody, but Hitchcock went South. Most of the postmasters manifested a longing for Cortelyou until Hitchcock was sharply told that not Cortelyou but Taft was the man, and then all those delegates whom Hitchcock had gathered up flopped over to Taft. If such things happened under Roosevelt, why should Roosevelt's friends be shocked to learn that they happen under the man whose nomination was procured by him? Occasionally there may be a little coercion, but not much; it's as natural for a federal official to support the administration as it is for the Ozark "houn' dawg" to follow his master.

AID FROM FARM EXPERTS.

It is the plan of the government through the Department of Agriculture to place in every county of every state, in co-operation with the local authorities so far as possible, an expert to study the particular conditions of the soil and climate and act as counsellor for the farmers in their work. This is a large task, but one which would be of immeasurable benefit to the farming industry of the country and would undoubtedly greatly increase the production of the land now devoted to the cultivation of crops, and at the same time bring largely increased acres into use for the advantage of man. One of the most important features in connection with modern farming is the analysis of the soil to determine just what the conditions are with which the farmer must contend and to show what should be done in the way of enrichment and development in order to bring the largest returns from the land and make it reach its highest limit of productivity. Farms where attention is paid to this matter are not only rich and fair to look upon but are sources of good incomes to their owners.

American farmers of the old stock are not easy to adopt new methods and comparatively few pay much attention to the advice sent broadcast by agricultural colleges and experiment stations all over the country, but it has come to be recognized by the modern and progressive men that this is the only way by which satisfactory returns can be secured from the time, strength and efforts put into farming. The influence of the agricultural colleges is felt even where they are not yet appreciated and it would be through the medium of these institutions that much of the study of the soil conditions in any particular place which is contemplated in this movement to put an expert in every county would be done. At first such an expert might find little to do, but as fast as he did what he was permitted he would be in increased demand, and it may be believed that it would not be long before his advice would be sought and highly appreciated. There is need only of concrete results to convince those who doubt the value of modern methods of farming.

Congressman Dies of Texas classes ex-President Roosevelt and William J. Bryan with Congressman Berger, the Socialist member of the national House of Representatives, as "among the foremost enemies of free government in America today." "Mr. Berger," Congressman Dies says, "yields to no man living or dead in his desire to disrupt the constitution and destroy the liberties of the people." Contrasting Roosevelt with Bryan, he says the latter openly advocates socialism, while the former professes to be against it: "Roosevelt seeks to walk the path the Caesars trod. * * * * * He wants to emulate the bad example of Diaz of Mexico and breaks down the constitutional barriers against Presidential succession. Bryan gives aid and encouragement to Roosevelt as against the Democratic party." Congressman Dies had not been heard of before, but has now had his say.

Congressman Sulzer of New York is anxious that the people of the District of Columbia shall be fairly treated by the men who sell apples. He has introduced in Congress a bill to make all apples sold in the District conform to a standard. This would fix the capacity of barrels to 7056 cubic feet and divide the apples into three classes, each barrel to bear a mark of its class, with a penalty of $1 a barrel for each violation. The first-class apples must be not less than 2½ inches in diameter, of normal shape and not specked, insect-bitten or worm-eaten. Such a law would make a great change in the kind of apples offered for sale today.

It is hardly unexpected that Secretary of Navy Meyer in his business administration of the navy should give some straight facts regarding the waste of money at the Chicago Training Station. It was evident from the first that this station was largely for the purpose of distributing public patronage, and as The News has repeatedly pointed out naval officers predicted that a locality of such rigorous climate and on the lakes could not successfully train seamen for the ocean blue.

Several of the cities of Rhode Island have asked for biennial municipal elections, and now New Shoreham requests the privilege for its town meetings. Is Newport also to ask for the change, or is it content to have its city elections every year? A large part of the people undoubtedly prefer elections every other year, thus avoiding at least once in two years the attendant excitement of the contests for municipal honors. Who will make the start for a change?

The suggestion of Judge Darius Baker of the superior court for the vacancy on the supreme bench is one which will commend itself to the people of this city and of the state. Judge Baker is known throughout Rhode Island as a man of the highest character, as a jurist of unquestioned learning and ability, and as especially qualified by temperament and experience to occupy a seat on the higher court.

The passage of Presidential preference primary law in Massachusetts has been delayed by the action of the house of representatives in adding an amendment including the direct election of delegates-at-large, and then refusing further to consider the measure, placing it at the foot of the calendar, where it is likely to remain three or four weeks. It is possible that the bill will not be made a law.

Though there are rumors in China that the Manchu provinces are plotting to regain the throne, there is apparently little danger of the re-establishment of the monarchy. There is, however, no doubt that China is still in a badly unsettled condition, and that a new outbreak may occur at any time.

Are we to have now a controversy over the discovery of the South Pole, as we had regarding the North? If so it were better that it had not been found at all.

It is fortunate that the Colonel has good teeth. Think of the words he will be obliged to eat in the next few months and the hard ones at that.

ROOSEVELT REVISIONS.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Mr. Roosevelt's opinions regarding the probability of running for a third term are determined from time to time by the surface indications of possible success. When there is no chance he is very confident he will never run again. When the amount of agitation is encouraging there are intimations from Oyster Bay that he doesn't want a third term, but would hardly feel like resisting a popular demand. When his shouters are regularly organized he is ready to declare that he always intended to be a candidate this year, and eight years ago was merely declaring his inability to get a third consecutive term.

On the night of the election of 1904 which assured Mr. Roosevelt of a second term, neither he nor any other human being had a thought that a third term was within the bounds of possibility, and he cheerfully announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate. The election in New York, and in fact the elections in all the states where Mr. Roosevelt made campaign speeches in 1910, inflicted a deep wound upon his prestige, and he was under a cloud for a year or more. It was under this cloud that in June last he wrote that he would not be a candidate this year.

But when the national committee met in Washington last winter there was a great deal of talk in opposition to Mr. Taft and favorable to Mr. Roosevelt. Immediately there began to come from persons close to the ex-President intimations that he would not refuse a call to save the country. Then La Follette's collapse here led Medill McCormick to throw off his disguise and hoist the Roosevelt colors a little earlier than he had intended to, and this was followed by the round robin from seven governors. Promptly Mr. Roosevelt's hat was in the ring, and presently he followed his hat. Mr. Roosevelt is confident that he will not be a candidate only at times when his candidacy looks hopeless. He is a perennial candidate when to a sanguine person the conditions seem propitious.

APARTMENT WITH STUDIO.

A well-furnished apartment over my office will be for rent after June 1st: a large studio, two bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and bathroom; two staircases; hot water heat; clothes yard. Particulars on application.
RICHARD C. DERBY,
135 Bellevue Avenue.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Providence, March 6, 1912.

Public Hearing.

Osteopathy.

The Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in House Bill 177 entitled "An Act creating a State Board of Registration in Osteopathy within this State" in Committee Room 313, State House, Providence, on Tuesday, March 12, 1912, upon the rising of the House.

RICHARD W. JENNINGS,
Chairman.
ARTHUR A. RHODES, Clerk.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol School Principal Dismissed for Alleged Political Activity.

Pastor Called by a Providence Church—Seventy Days from Mississippi to Apponaug by Mail.

Charges recently preferred against John H. Bailey, Jr., for 24 years a teacher at the Byfield school in Bristol and for many years its principal, resulted in his summary dismissal Thursday evening by vote of the school committee, at a secret session which lasted an hour and a half. The complaint against Mr. Bailey, who is a member of the town council and a prominent figure in local politics there, alleges violations of an amendment to the by-laws of the school committee, passed in February of this year, prohibiting teachers or principals in the public schools from taking part in politics or in the activities of political organizations. The action of the committee came after an open meeting at which Mr. Bailey was asked if he had received official notification of the passage of the amendment. He replied that he had not, but that he had seen a notice of its passage in the papers. In spite of his statement the committee, after what was apparently a thorough discussion of the matter, voted in favor of his dismissal. By a vote taken at the same time Miss Ina P. Warren, a teacher in the same school, was chosen to fill the vacancy, at a salary of $800 per year. Mr. Bailey's salary as principal of the school and a teacher in the eighth grade was $1,200 per year.

By unanimous vote of more than 50 members of the First Presbyterian Church, Providence, a call was extended to Rev. F. B. Murch of Greenwich, N. Y., to fill the pastorate left vacant by the recent resignation of Rev. Alexander Mitchell. It is believed by members of the congregation that Mr. Murch, who is at present pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church in Greenwich, will accept the call. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed and it was after a brief discussion that the vote to tender the call was passed. By invitation of the congregation Mr. Murch preached in Providence twice in February, and at that time made a favorable impression. Rev. F. B. Murch is one of the most popular ministers in the Presbyterian Church in this section of the country. He received his theological education at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and has occupied his present pastorate for seven years. The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in Providence has been vacant since the former pastor left last October, to take up his work in Delancy, N. Y.

Seventy days from Kosciusko, Miss., to Apponaug was the record established by a parcel sent by mail from the former place, the package making the trip by way of Manila, P. I. The package, which contained a New Year's present for Harry G. Carruthers of Apponaug, was mailed by Henry Hannafin of Apponaug, who was at the time in the Mississippi town. He mailed it there in what ordinarily would be ample time to reach its destination in this state for the opening of the year 1912. About a month ago Mr. Hannafin returned to Apponaug and when he saw Mr. Carruthers on the street, asked him how he liked the New Year's gift. Then Mr. Hannafin learned that it had not arrived. Efforts to locate the package failed and it was decided that it had been lost in transit. Wednesday the package appeared, very much covered with cancellations which showed that from Mississippi it had gone straight to San Francisco and from there was carried to Manila where the "P. I." of the address was found to be "R. I." and it was shipped back. The confusion of the Philippine Islands and Rhode Island abbreviations, it is said has caused many similar delays.

The opening of the new medical library will be one of the principal features in connection with the centennial celebration by the Rhode Island Medical Society in June. Elaborate preparations are being made for the event, which will last two days. Wednesday, June 12, there will be an outing at Rocky Point, and aside from the bake the committee of arrangements has planned unusual outside attractions, including a ball game, athletic sports and other features. Wednesday evening the library will be opened by a reception. Invitations will be general, but the building will not be opened to the public at large until the following morning, Thursday, the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Rhode Island Medical Society, the building will be opened to the public from 9 o'clock in the morning until noon. During the forenoon guests of the society and delegates from other state societies will be entertained by various committees and at noon the president will tender to them a luncheon. In the afternoon there will be the annual meeting, at which the principal address will be given by Dr. Abram Jacobi, president of the American Medical Association. Following this will be the annual address by the retiring president and the ceremonies incident to turning over to the society by the trustees of the new medical library building. At 6 o'clock there will be a banquet at the Eloise, for which elaborate preparations have already been made. As an innovation women will be invited to this banquet, and the anniversary chairman, Dr. John Champlin, has obtained able speakers for the after-dinner function. State and municipal dignitaries will be invited to participate in the exercises.

William Thomas Haslam, superintendent of the sash and blind department of the John T. Cottrell Company, Pawtucket, for the past 19 years, who is dead at his home in that city was born in Prince Edward Island and was in the fifty-third year of his age. He served with the Canadian Volunteers, distinguishing himself as a colonel in the suppression of the Reil Insurrection in 1885, when Louis Reil led the half-breed Indians of the Northwest against the government, which was quickly suppressed and Reil executed. Following the rebellion he came to Providence and then moved to Pawtucket. Mr. Haslam was a 32d degree Mason, holding membership in Barney Merry Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Pawtucket Royal Arch Chapter; Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters; Royal Arch Chapter; Pawtucket Knights Templar, and Providence Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons.

FOR SATURDAY,

March 9, 1912.

Chocolate Chews
Chocolate Wintergreens
Chocolate Fudge,
Chocolate Caramels,
Mexican Kisses,
Cream Walnuts,
Cocoanut Dips,
Cream Dates,
Molasses Fancies,
Peanut Squares,
Chocolate Strings,
Honey Comb Squares and Caramel Bon Bons and others

At 20c per pound.

Don't forget your German Coffee Cakes.

H. D. Frasch,
CONFECTIONER,
170 Thames Street,
Telephone 987.

PENSIONS FOR LIFE SAVERS.

Bill Providing Compensation for Disabled Men Favorably Reported by Senate Committee.

The Senate commerce committee has favorably reported a bill providing pensions based on age, service and for disability for district superintendents, station keepers and members of crews of the life saving service. The bill fixes a service limit of 30 years, an age limit of 64, combined with inability to work as the requirement. It also provides 10 per cent increase in salary after every five years' service.

Old City Hall
Novelty Shop.

Colorite.

Ladies! We have it in all colors to renovate your Hats for Easter; also good for Baby Carriages and Automobile Tops and all Leather Goods, 25c per bottle.

Jap-a-Lac for the inside of the house and furniture.

Brushes of all kinds.

Roller Skates for the children to make them good and healthy 50c, $1; Ball Bearing $2.

DANIEL E. SULLIVAN.
Telephone 665.

H. L. MARSH CO.,
GRAIN, HAY
and Feed.

NOTICE

To the Members of the Representative Council.

The following items of new business, having been filed with the City Clerk under the rules of the Representative Council, will come before the Council for action at their meeting to be held Tuesday, March 12, 1912 at 8 o'clock P. M.

- Resignation of Henry Eccoyd as a member of the Representative Council.
- Report of the Committee of Twenty-five.
- An Ordinance appropriating the revenues of the City of Newport for the year 1912.
- An Ordinance for the assessment and levy of a tax.
- Resolution directing the Board of Aldermen to contract with the Newport Hospital for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis.
- Resolution directing the Board of Aldermen to contract with the Newport Hospital for the care of the sick poor.
- Estimate for bridge over creek at Easton's Beach.
- Resolution directing that the right be obtained to cross the Huntington land on Third Street for sewerage purposes.
- An Ordinance in amendment of Section 16 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Newport.
- Communication from the Board of Aldermen.
- An Ordinance in amendment of Sec. 20 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Newport.
- Resolution appropriating $200 and adding to the appropriation for City Hall.
- Resolution in opposition to the passage of an Act creating a Police Commission for the City of Newport.
- Appraisal of buildings at Easton's Beach.
- Annual report of the Board of License Commissioners.
- Communication from the Board of Aldermen.
- Election of the clerk of the Highway Department and the engineer for the City Hall.
- Petition of Robert A. Smith and others for a granolithic sidewalk on Summer Street.
- Petition of Daniel J. McGowan and others to have Bush Street curbed, graded and macadamized.
- Petition of James T. Kaull and others to have Eustis Avenue graded and macadamized.
- Petition of Charles A. Haywood and others for a granolithic sidewalk on State Street.
- Petition of William Hansen and others for a granolithic sidewalk on Prospect Hill Street.
- Petition of Arthur P. Jennings and others for an electric arc light on corner of Powel Avenue and Hope Street.
- Petition of Thomas Lucas for a granolithic sidewalk on Third Street.
- Petition of C. Elmer Clarke and others for a granolithic sidewalk on Russell Avenue.
- Petition of Dennis J. Sullivan and others for a granolithic sidewalk on Coddington wharf.
- Petition of Anthony M. Marolda and others for a granolithic sidewalk on Chapel Street.
- Petition of Thomas Hall and others for a granolithic sidewalk on Marsh St.
- Petition of Patrick E. Sullivan and others for a granolithic sidewalk on Stockholm Street.
- Resolution authorizing the issuance of $30,000 serial bonds for Easton's Beach improvements.

F. N. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

Studebaker
Farm Wagons, etc.
M J MURPHY. Tel. 290

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY NEWS WHO DO NOT RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS REGULARLY AND IN GOOD CONDITION SHOULD MAKE COMPLAINT TO THE OFFICE.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, March 8.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Rain or snow tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday evening and night; moderate, variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather is unsettled this morning in all districts east of the Rocky mountains and it is raining this morning at many stations in the Ohio valley, the Gulf states, and the south Atlantic states. Snow flurries prevail in the Lake region and portions of the plain states west of the Mississippi. The weak depression that was off the Atlantic coast is central not far from Halifax, Nova Scotia. A trough of slight depression extends from southern Ontario southwestward through the Ohio valley and Mississippi valley to the western Gulf of Mexico. The eastern high pressure area extends along the Atlantic slope. The northwestern high pressure area has increased in intensity and moved southeastward, the centre now being at Pierre, S. D. While temperatures are lower in districts between the Mississippi river and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, there has not been much change in the eastern half of the country. In New York at 8 a. m. the temperature was 34, Washington 34, Jacksonville 52, Chicago 32, St. Louis 32, St. Paul 18, Des Moines 18, Kansas City 26, Denver 34, San Francisco 46, Portland, Oregon, 40 and Boston 37.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	3 h
Temperature	36	38	38
Wind	N E	N W	S W
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

Friday March 8.
Sun rises 6 09 Sun sets 5 43.
Moon rises — — a. m.
Day's length 11 hours 34 minutes.
Days increase 2 hours 24 minutes.
High water 11 14 a. m. 11 40 p. m.

Saturday, March 9.
Sun rises 6 08, Sun sets 5 44.
Moon rises 12 01 a. m.
Day's length 11 hours 38 minutes.
Day's increase 2 hours 28 minutes.
High water 12 10 a. m. — — p. m.

Sunday, March 10.
Sun rises 6 06, Sun sets 5 45 p. m.
Moon rises 1 03 a. m.
Day's length 11 hours 39 minutes.
Day's increase 2 hours 29 minutes.
High water 12 38 a. m., 1 13 p. m.

Moon's Phases.
Last quarter March 10th 2 58 p. m.
New moon March 25th 5 06 p. m.
First quarter March 25th 9 59 p. m.
Full moon April 1st 5 02 p. m.

NEW TODAY.

[Only first insertions listed here.]

	page
Wanted—Boy	9
Lost—Cap-Nut	9
Barney—2 for 25c	2
Glenwood Ranges	7
Eggs for Hatching	9
Walsh Bros—Tables	5
For Sale—Jersey Cow	9
Wanted—Second Man	9
For Sale—Jersey Cow	9
Tribot Co.—Serge Suits	7
Golden Wedding Thanks	4
For Sale—Berkshire Piano	9
Hearing—Sunday Concerts	4
Hearing—Sunday Concerts	4
Hall & Lyon Co—Specials	7
Downing—Spring Millinery	5
For Sale—Cylinder Records	9
Emmanuel Church—Services	10
The Best Investment—Why?	4
Wanted—Cook and Waitress	9
Marlborough Market—Meats	1
H. D. Frasch—For Saturday	4
Probate Court—Ward Estate	3
F. L. Smith—Finnan Haddie	5
Peleg Bryer—Colgate Powder	3
Probate Court—Howland Est.	3
Wanted—Place to do Cooking	9
To Members of Repre. Council	4
A. C. Titus Co.—Writing Desk	1
Probate Court—Allman Estate	3
For Sale—Household Furniture	9
Wanted—Position by Chauffeur	9
W. B. Sherman, Jr.—Dress Sale	6
Probate Court—Faerber Estate	3
Probate Court—McCrohan Estate	3
Tiverton Pro. Ct.—Durfee Estate	3
Wm. Loftus—For Sale, For Rent	7
Probate Court—Sherman Estate	3
H. F. Rooney—For Saturday Only	5
Opera House—The Grain of Dust	5
The E. A. Brown Co.—Low Prices	1
Middletown Citizens' Asso.—Meeting	4
C. L. Tallman—Large Frying Clams	10

TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED, CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE. ADVERTISERS ON YEARLY CONTRACTS ARE ALLOWED TO CHANGE MATTER ONCE A WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

For Sale.
—ON—
Second Street.

Cottage of six rooms, together with lot containing 2,000 square feet.
Price $1,800.00
HERBERT L. DYER, Agent.
102 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE 64 BROADWAY.

HILLSIDE FARM.

To close the estate of the late M. Bull the above property on Miantonomi avenue is offered for sale. Dwelling, barn and other buildings including store-house and 16 acres of good farming land.

HENRY BULL, Jr.,
Sole Agent.
183 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

Golden Wedding Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anthony wish to express their gratitude for the nice presents which they received on the evening of their fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, from their numerous neighbors and friends. Also for all those who worked so hard to arrange the hall, serve the refreshments, and for those who gave their services—singing, whistling, speaking or in any other way in assisting us.

The Citizens' Association of Middletown

Will meet in the Town Hall, Monday evening, March 11, at 7:30 P. M., to receive and act on the report of the nominating committee. All members are requested to be present.
By the President,
ELMER E. SISSON.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BLUE CRUSHED STONE.

Screened to size. Contractors for macadam roads and driveways. Path dressing a specialty, steam roller for rent.

Peckham Bros. & Co.
Tel. 1,552. P. O. Address Newport, R. I.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.
A LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY,
WHY?

1. Because it is certain to yield its face value.
2. Because it is an excellent security against loans.
3. Because it immediately creates the capital desired.
4. Because it gives the holder a perfect feeling of security.
5. Because it is the only way many men can be certain of financial protection for their families.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF U. S.
Actual Assets $500,418,511.00
(This means perfect security.)
The record of this Society for last year, is 98 9-10 per cent of all policies paid within one day of receipt of proof of death. The average paid within one day for previous 10 years 96 5-10 per cent. ACT TODAY—and consult
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Local Agent,
122 Bellevue Avenue.

DIED.

CHASE—In this city, 6th inst, David Arnold, son of David E. and Catherine Chase, aged 4 years, 10 months, 11 days.
Funeral service at his parents' residence, 25 Vernon avenue, Saturday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

HIBBERT—In this city 6th inst., John Hibbert, aged 90 years.
Funeral services at Kay Chapel, Saturday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

SPOONER—In Middletown, 6th inst., Eliza A., wife of the late John Spooner.
Funeral service at her late residence, Gypson lane, Saturday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

CAINE—In Providence 7th inst., Henry Caine, in his 67th year.

NICHOLS—In Providence, 7th inst., Mary E., wife of Parker B. Nichols of East Greenwich.

BARLEY—In Warren, 7th inst., Charlotte C. Barley, in her 36th year.

HASKINS—In Arlington, 7th inst., Edward P. Haskins, in his 57th year.

KENYON—In Fall River, 6th inst., Simeon Kenyon, in his 75th year.

COPELAND—In Fall River, 5th inst., Sylvester W. Copeland, in his 5-d year.

ST. LEDGER—In Fall River, 7th inst., Thomas St. Ledger.

Estate of John S. Langley, Undertaking
16 Franklin Street
FREDK E. LANGLEY, Mgr.
Telephones 873-1111.

SAMUEL W. MARSH,
Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer
101 Thames Street,
Nights calls answered from residence 35 Cranston Ave. Office Tel. 923, Res. 1052.

DO YOU WANT A REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT IN WHICH YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A VERY SHORT TIME?

IF SO—See me personally. I have just what you are looking for. Very little cash money required, balance on monthly payments.

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
30 Bellevue Avenue.

Our BREAD pleases others it will please you.
German Coffee Cakes
Every Saturday.
Newport Bakery,
Tel. 9978. 96 Thames street

Public Hearing.

Sunday Concerts,

STATE HOUSE.

Providence, March 8, 1912.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will give a public hearing to all persons interested in Senate Bill No. 38 authorizing town councils to license Sunday Concerts in Committee Room No. 212, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1912, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.

OSCAR A. BENNETT, Chairman.
JOHN W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Lynch Brothers,
MACHINISTS.
BRASS GOODS
Engine and Boiler Trimmings
Valves and Fittings.

AGENTS FOR
Palmer Marine Engines
Foos Stationary Engines.
Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

HEADACHES

Are very often caused from EYE STRAIN, but all head aches do not come from the same source. Come in and have your eyes examined by the most MODERN INSTRUMENTS KNOWN TO THE SCIENCE. Optical repairing of all kinds at short notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

F. W. PUTMAN, O. D.
118 Spring St. Phone 165

SEEDS.

My new and reliable flower and vegetable Seeds have arrived from the celebrated seed house of J. M. Thorburn & Co., and we are all ready to supply your wants.

Call and get a catalogue. Owing to the continued dry season some seeds are very scarce this year, and you will do well to place your orders early for Peas, Beets, Carrots and Potatoes, as when our present stock is sold out we cannot replace it at any cost.

H. L. DeBLOIS,
Tel. 058. 80 BROADWAY.

MORGAN BROTHERS
Contractors and Builders,
All kinds of Mason Work, Brick-laying, Plastering, etc., at short notice and lowest prices.
0 DEAN AVENUE.
Telephone 1460.

DID NOT BREAK AND ENTER.

Went Into the Clothier House to Search for Two Civilians.

Defendants Deny the Charge or That They Made Any Admission of Guilt.

[illegible] presided in the superior [illegible] morning, and the case [illegible] Otkin and Davis proceeded. [illegible] was a superfluity of would-be [illegible] and only those who could [illegible] were admitted.

[illegible] Pascale M. Flack, One [illegible] and Thirtieth Company, [illegible] artillery, testified. He was in [illegible] of a detachment of 18 men of [illegible] company, looking out for all government property at Fort Wetherill. [illegible] were part of this detachment with duty to meet the boat [illegible] wharf. Witness does not know [illegible] where the boundary is, between the government property and [illegible] Mr. Clothier. Defendants [illegible] aught to him. They walked in [illegible] smiling. Turned them over to [illegible] Hill. The reputation of defendants is excellent.

In cross-examination witness said [illegible] his men were all at Fort Wetherill. Otkin was supposed to be [illegible] kitchen, and to meet the boat to [illegible] supplies. He was supposed, [illegible] not so occupied, to look out for government property generally—to [illegible] no one takes any government property. Another man was also [illegible] to the same duty. The boat [illegible] three or more times a day. [illegible] not busy, Otkin had a right to go where he pleased, but not off the [illegible]tion. Witness does not remember any special duty for Davis. Can't say whether he was on guard duty. [illegible] guard wear belts and bayonets when on their posts. Witness repeated, once more, that Davis was to look out for government property."

[illegible] were on guard duty. The men are never allowed to leave the reservation. Defendants had no overcoats or belts. Wore blouses. Witness could not say whether Davis was the [illegible] detailed to assist Otkins.

[illegible] of the dwelling houses bought by the government is used by Sergeant Neitt; the others are not. Witness has been in one of them. Never visited the other particularly. Could not say that the windows had no shutters and some of them were [illegible]. One of the government houses looks run down. Witness was asked if there was not a good deal of difference between the appearance of the Clothier house, well kept up, and the government houses. "I might say there was some," said witness. "Isn't there a good deal?" "He's answered that question," said the court, and Mr. Phillips was obliged to leave it so. The court brought out that the Clothier house was very large and the government houses were small.

[illegible] Otkin took the stand. He is a field-piece gunner. He and Davis [illegible] the boat. Witness saw two civilians and saw the broken window in the Clothier house, and the shutter [illegible] swinging near the window. They [illegible] if they could find the [illegible]. They talked and walked as [illegible]. They were there about [illegible] minutes. Found the door to the [illegible] open. Opened no drawers. Referred to the broken window. The [illegible] was up. Tried to push it, but [illegible] Silvia was holding it. Said: "[illegible] out." Silvia said: "Aw, stay [illegible] while." They made no attempt to escape. Chief Hull took them [illegible] the barracks in a carriage. He [illegible] a badge. The window in front, [illegible] of the carriage were closed. [illegible] no statements to the chief. He [illegible] some questions like "What time [illegible] said people went there?" and [illegible] you want to go in for?" Told [illegible] some civilians. Chief Hull [illegible] wouldn't be over six months' [illegible] any way, and Captain Carr [illegible] them go. No such words as [illegible] were used by either defendant. [illegible] has never used them. Neither [illegible] was our own fault but we did [illegible] to steal."

[illegible] court, defendant said positively that he thought the house was government property. "Did you steal anything?" asked the court. "No, sir," [illegible] defendant. "Did Davis?" "No, sir." [illegible] asked Davis to go with him to meet the boat and get any [illegible] that was on the dock. Defendant did not tell just the schedule for [illegible] the boat. The boat did not [illegible] and there was nothing to carry [illegible] the dock. There were some [illegible] working on the government [illegible]. Witness thought they were [illegible]. Couldn't tell what they were [illegible] there were two of them. One [illegible]-armed colored man. He is [illegible]. Don't know whether he [illegible]. There was also an old [illegible] fat fellow, there. Can't say [illegible] office on the dock was [illegible] that there were any engineers [illegible].

[illegible] civilians were walking around [illegible] Clothier house. That excited [illegible] suspicion, and he and [illegible] right up hurried. Lost [illegible] the civilians while going. They [illegible] the house. On arriving, [illegible] them. Defendant changed [illegible] of the distance he had to [illegible] the house. He had said 100 [illegible] changed to 200.

[illegible] short recess, defendant resumed his evidence. The broken window [illegible] on the side away from the [illegible] found it and went in. The [illegible] a hill.

[illegible] your duty to report anything [illegible] to your superior officer [illegible] can suit yourself," said [illegible] "Isn't it your duty to report?" Defendant said they [illegible] expect anybody had broken [illegible] they started for the house. [illegible] said it was their duty to [illegible] let the officer decide what [illegible] fort was 100 yards away. [illegible] no effort to obtain help [illegible]. Went right in. Heard [illegible] the house when they went [illegible] about two minutes [illegible] civilians entered the house [illegible] entered. In two or [illegible] more defendants were [illegible]. They made a thorough [illegible] different floors of the [illegible] not see out of the win[illegible] one side had no shutters [illegible] in the rooms. Couldn't [illegible] made a thorough [illegible] the house. Did not go on the [illegible]. Fort Adams more than [illegible] to Wetherill. Never [illegible] house occupied. Does [illegible] that he had to go over [illegible] a gate to go on the [illegible]; does not know [illegible] there. Went about 50 [illegible] the barracks in going to [illegible] house; did not try to see [illegible] from there.

[illegible] is positive the chief did not say "When did you break into that house?" Defendant did not say "We broke in and it is our own —— fault." Knows Davis did not say so. Knows the window of the carriage was up. It was not down at the top at all. Chief Hull and Robinson are not right when they say it was. Defendant went in the window after Davis did; left the shutter on the ground. Saw no drawers open.

Defendant Davis took the stand. He is a private, 19 years old. His duties at Fort Wetherill were to guard government property. Had just come from sentry duty. Went with Otkin to the dock. It was part of defendant's duty. Went to the Clothier house with Otkin. Went around the house until they found the window open, the shutter lying on the ground. Had lost sight of the men. Went in to find them. Broke no glass. When they saw the door open, up stairs, leading to the piazza, they went down stairs. They opened no drawers. Were in there 10 minutes. The shutter was up when they returned, and Silvia would not let them out. They asked Sergeant Nutt if it was not government property. Neither of them broke the shutter, or any glass, or intended to commit larceny.

Chief Hull took them in the carriage. It was closed. The front glass was shut. It was not changed. It looked as if it was stationary. Chief Hull asked what time they entered the house, and why. Believes he said they wouldn't get over six months. They did not use the words then or ever: "We broke and entered." The word "break" was not used by anybody.

In cross-examination defendant said he came here last April. Went to Fort Wetherill nearly every day except Sunday, last summer. The drills are about half a mile from the Clothier house. Didn't know whether people were living in it. Saw people around there, going in and coming out. Knew they were not army people. Never saw any army people around there. There is no wall between the barracks and the Clothier house.

They saw the civilians from the dock. There was nothing suspicious in their looks. Defendants thought they would investigate. Went right up, quickly. Can't remember which proposed to go in the house. There was no talk about notifying their superior officer. They may investigate unless otherwise ordered.

In the carriage, defendant knew, he was charged with breaking into the house. The word "break" was not used. Told the chief he thought it was government property. Soldiers were ordered not to go off the reservation. The men are never told what is included in the reservation; the men are supposed to find out that for themselves. To the court, defendant said the boundaries are imaginary lines.

They heard no one in the house; searched it thoroughly. Saw no drawers open. Suppose they would have seen it if they had been open.

Lawrence F. Finn, indicted for seduction, pleaded not guilty. The court asked a question and called for the statute and the indictment. He then fixed the bail at $1,500, which was given, with Patrick H. O'Neill as surety. Mr. Nolan appeared for defendant and trial was set for Monday.

The Jamestown case then proceeded. Captain J. P. Terrell of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Company took the stand. He has known defendants since last fall. They were on guard duty at Fort Wetherill. The men have four hours on specified posts; then eight hours off, during which they are available for any duty for which they may be needed. Witness was often at Fort Wetherill, but does not know the boundaries. It would be the duty of defendants to investigate if they saw suspicious persons. It would not be absolutely necessary to report to their superior before investigating.

Witness produced the official records of defendants' service in his company. To Mr. Phillips, witness said he could not personally verify the records. They were ruled out. Witness said since he had been with the company the reputation of defendants was very good; their conduct was likewise, so far as it had come under his personal observation.

In cross-examination witness said part of the boundary of the reservation is a road; the rest he does not know. He knows there is some wall there. A soldier would ordinarily have reported for orders before making an investigation of suspicious matters. Witness sees the men, at drills, etc., nearly every day. A captain has a good deal to do with his men; does not associate with them. Witness knew the Clothier property was not government property. Thinks he saw it occupied. Did not tell his men the boundaries. Never anticipated any occasion to go in the direction of that house; it would be unusual for his men to go in the direction of that house.

The defense rested.

Captain Carr was recalled to tell about the wall. It is a stone wall, from the shore to the road, dividing the Clothier property from the government reservation. There is a gate through the wall—two posts with a chain across, from one to the other.

Mr. Sullivan had a "motion." "Wait till after dinner," said the court, and so at 12:27 a recess to 2 P. M., was taken.

ASKS FOR BIENNIAL VOTING.

New Shoreham Seeks to Have Election Clause of Constitution Applied to That Community.

A request from New Shoreham, the first from any town, seeking to have the biennial election clause of the constitution applied to that community, was presented to the General Assembly Thursday.

According to the terms of the act, "the electors of the town of New Shoreham, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1912, and biennially thereafter, shall by ballot elect a moderator, an assistant moderator, a town clerk, an assistant town clerk, a first warden, a second warden and three councilmen, which councilmen and the wardens shall compose the town council, a town treasurer, a town sergeant, a collector of taxes, an overseer of the poor and one assessor of taxes who shall hold his office for the term of six years.

"All the officers whose election is provided for in this section shall be voted for on one ballot, and the polls shall be kept open from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the election in the year 1914 there shall be elected a member of the board of commissioners for the control and management of steamboat property for a term of six years."

After prescribing for the election of any official whose term shall run out between elections by the town council, the act continues: "The town council of said town, at its first meeting held after its election, shall annually elect all town officers whose election is not provided for by section 1 of this act, and all town officers who for any reason fail to be elected at said annual town meeting, and all such officers so elected shall have all the authority and be subject to all the duties appertaining by law to their several offices."

A DOUBLE DECISION.

First to Refer to the Council and Then To Grant Leave to Withdraw.

Peculiar Action of Mayor and Aldermen and Claim for Damages Against the City.

The Board of Aldermen did a peculiar piece of work at the regular meeting Thursday evening. Under the law a claim for damages by Mrs. Annie Weiss had been filed, and the board had voted to refer the claim to the Council, in view of the fact that the Committee of Twenty-Five had cut out the item which provides funds for paying such claims. Mayor Boyle said the board should give the petitioner leave to withdraw. Alderman Albro opposed this and argued on the facts of the question, but the mayor persisted in his advice to give the petitioner leave to withdraw, saying that the Council had nothing to do with the matter. Alderman Hughes called attention to the fact that the notice was addressed to the Board of Aldermen and the Representative Council and that it should be transmitted to the Council. He was the only member of the board who voted against giving the petitioner leave to withdraw.

There was no petition. It was simply a legal notice that Mrs. Weiss had a claim against the City. This Alderman Albro had clearly explained. Under the law the board is supposed to look into the matter, and if the claim is found to be just, to try to make an adjustment, paying the person injured without the expense of going to court. The Committee of Twenty-Five, in view of the action of last year's Board of Aldermen in paying damage claims, voted to cut this item out of the budget. There is no provision for any damages to be paid by the Aldermen in the budget submitted to the Council for its action Tuesday. It was in view of this that the board at first voted to refer the notice to the Council, so that the Council might consider the matter of damages.

At the start Mayor Boyle was absent and Alderman Shepley presided. When Mayor Boyle finally came in he did not take his seat as a member of the board and did not even remove his hat, but stood up and took part in the discussion. All the others were present.

The weekly pay rolls were approved for the following amounts: Streets and highways, $616.68; fire department, $505.34; city officers, $252.35; firemen in theatres, $36.

Russell N. Phillips, Jr., was given a renewal of his license to peddle coal, and Joe Gordon a license for a wrestling exhibition.

Morris Levine, whose application for a license to peddle dry goods on foot was laid on the table last week, was present and asked for a hearing. The application was taken from the table and Mr. Levine was asked some questions. Alderman Hughes asked what is the rule in such cases and Alderman Leddy said it had been to grant licenses only to residents of the city. Alderman McLeish suggested that there seemed already enough places for the sale of dry goods and Alderman Albro, to bring the matter to a vote, moved that petitioner be given leave to withdraw. The Board so voted.

The monthly report of the inspector of nuisances for February was received.

There was a claim for damages by Mrs. Annie Weiss, who stated in her claim that January 30 at 7 p. m., while walking north on the west side of Spring street, between Franklin and Prospect Hill streets, she was violently thrown to the ground by a defect in the sidewalk. Her back was hurt and she was otherwise injured so that she could not do her household work and will be unable for some time. She made a claim for $150 for medical care, $50 for nursing and $300 for pain and suffering, a total of $500.

Alderman Albro suggested that this was a legal notice, required to be made within 60 days, but the Board had no money to pay and could do nothing. Alderman McLeish thought the matter ought to be looked into. It was voted to receive the notice and refer it to the Representative Council.

Alderman Hughes said the claim was that there was a defect in the sidewalk and not that there was ice, and he thought the attention of the street commissioner should be called to the claim, so that he might remedy a defect if there be one, before some one else falls.

It was at this stage, when the board had disposed of the claim by reference to the Council and Alderman Hughes's suggestion to call the attention of the street commissioner was before the board, that Mayor Boyle suggested that the petitioner be given leave to withdraw. Alderman Albro said this is a legal notice, which the claimant is obliged to make inside of 60 days of the accident. Just because the Committee of Twenty-Five had not put any item for damages in the budget it did not follow that there would be no appropriation for damages. The Council if it sees fit can make an appropriation for the payment of such claims.

The mayor said the Council had nothing to do with this matter and the board had no money. Again Alderman Albro said the Council might make an appropriation for such claims.

Alderman Hughes renewed the suggestion that the street commissioner be directed to make good any defect, if there be one at the point stated. He said the notice was addressed not only to the Board of Aldermen but also to the Representative Council and it seems that reference to the Council was clearly in order. Alderman Albro said perhaps the Council would prefer to have such claims sued in court, but the law requires city and town councils to compromise the cases without a trial if possible. Alderman Hughes suggested that it would not hurt any one to look into the matter.

The mayor continued to urge that the petitioner be given leave to withdraw and finally Alderman Albro moved that the petitioner be given leave to withdraw. There was no reconsideration of the original vote referring the petition to the Council and the new motion was put and carried. Alderman Hughes voting no.

The Board at 5:18 adjourned.

ANOTHER WATER MAIN BREAK.

There was another break in a water main Thursday night. Only a small district was affected, but for a while there was a great spouting of water, 30 feet in the air. The break was at the corner of Brooks avenue and Ledyard street, where there seems to have been a great amount of frost in the ground, for with all the running water it was a comparatively small hole which was washed in the surface, though there was much undermining. Considerable of the earth thrown out came in chunks and contained so much frost that in filling in it could not be used and other material needed to be supplied.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The Ladies of the Maccabees are planning for a whist and social in the near future.

—A draft of 43 apprentices will leave via the New York boat this evening to join the Florida.

—The district court did no business this morning, the lawyers being engaged in the superior court.

—At the shipyard work has been started on a new float for A. B. Tunning, who lost his float in the big blow.

—Mr. William O. Milne, who has been confined to his home for 10 days, has so far recovered as to be able to be out again.

—The annual inspection of the Newport Naval Reserves will take place next Thursday evening, when Adjutant General Abbot will make the visit.

—Three-masted schooner Bessie C. Beach is at the Torpedo Station, discharging pipe. She came here from Fall River, where she left her deck load.

—Contractor Corrigan's men again resumed excavating for the cellar of the new Anthony block this morning. The rain and melting snow did much to make the work easy.

—The navy's civilian junk expert, whose appointment was reported a few days ago, dropped around at the Torpedo Station Thursday unannounced and looked around.

—Mining operations are still going on in the down-town sections of the city, where the highway department has a force of men at work with picks, removing the ice from Thames street.

—The Seamen Gunners have a social time this evening and at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen Thursday evening complimentary tickets to the entertainment were given the members.

—A man, for drunkenness, this morning was fined $2 and costs. A boy for the larceny of hames and traces valued at $9 was fined $10 and it was expected that his father would supply the necessary funds.

—This is real thaw weather and satisfactory progress has been made in the melting line, as one can readily see about everywhere. Even with the sun off the job, the ice and snow is melting and the frost coming out of the ground.

—This is the season for ducking in the bay, but no one seems to have the ducking fever. There was little shooting in the bay the past winter on account of the cold and ice and there seems likely to be little now, as the gunning fever seems to have run out.

—J. Lincoln Turner, a student at the Rogers High School and a member of last autumn's football team, who was operated upon for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital Thursday, is in a satisfactory condition and his early recovery is expected.

—This is the week the letter carriers are doing census work to report to the department. They make a record of the number of parcels handled, the length of route traveled and a number of other things, and at the same time deliver their regular mail.

—The Touro Zion Society held its second annual subscription dance in the Aquidneck parlors Thursday evening. It was an exclusive Jewish gathering, with about 160 in attendance. After the dancing a large part of the gathering went to a restaurant for supper. Guests were present from Fall River, Providence, New Bedford and Boston. The success of the entertainment is due to the efforts of the committee of arrangements, consisting of Murray Jacobs, H. Abrahams, Louis Lippitt and Samuel Podrat, president of the society.

OPENING THE SEASON.

Fishing Business Dull. One of the Agents Begins His Salt-Water Bathing.

Things were quiet on Fish wharf this morning and in lieu of fish notes the following communication was supplied to the regular fish agents' reporter: "George P. Smith, fish agent for the Continental Fish Company, New York, announces that he has officially opened the season of 1912 with his first salt-water sea bath in Newport. He says he thinks the small boy with his first game of marbles for the season has not much on him so far."

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Smith has begun his sea bathing for the season. Really, with the thermometer up to 40 and no wind, there seems nothing in it; but when one remembers that only a few days ago there was ice in the slips it is appreciated that it is not summer bathing.

There are some other items also available. C. B. Tallman starts out this afternoon to set his fykes. This recalls the season when he started setting fykes before the ice had cleared from the harbor, and setting out from King park in a skiff full of fykes the skiff was swamped and he and his first assistant were lucky to return without having to swim for it. This shows that sometimes there may be involuntary bathing in connection with the fish business.

Some of the fishermen have gone out; others remain in. The small catches of the last trip were not encouraging, but some would rather be out than in. There is a chance of taking something.

The draggers have done little this winter. The ice interfered much of the time, and when they had a try they found the bottom had been so effectually scraped in former years that there was nothing to catch. The fyke fishermen are depending on fish coming in from outside, not on those which might have been left in the bay.

SPRING MILLINERY.

It's but four weeks to Easter, and Dame Fashion has decreed such a diversity of new, novel, bewitching styles that you need a little more than the usual time to become acquainted with these smart models of ours.

This week's offering includes fifty authoritative designs in especially appropriate models for early Spring wear, moderately priced from $5.00 to $10.00.

DOWNING'S, 191 Thames St.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Pork to Roast 12c

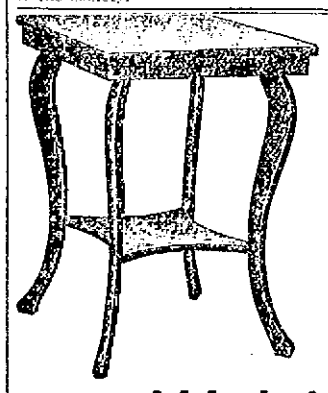
Navel Oranges, per doz, 20c
Beef a la mode, larded 20c
Smoked Shoulders - 11c
Mutton Chops 2 lbs for 25c
Corned Spare Ribs, 9c, 3 lbs for 25c
Pickled Pigs' Feet, 9c, 3 lbs for 25c
Hamburg Steak - 10c
Creamery Butter, 1 lb prints 30c

See Monday's Paper for Specials for the week.

H. F. ROONEY, 251 Thames St.

Carriers of the Daily News are forbidden to roll or twist papers and throw them upon premises; are not allowed to have other boys with them without permission and have no papers to sell

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL
is especially adapted for mailing.



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30 new styles BABY CARRIAGES today. 3d floor.

There are other Finnan Haddies, but there is only one ARROW BRAND put up by E. A. Rich & Co. of Boston and sold by

EDWARD L. SMITH,
DEALER IN
GOOD FISH AND FRUIT.
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AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE.
CROSS & CAHN, Prop'rs.
Monday, March 11.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
221st TIME OF
Jas. K. HACKETT
IN THE POWERFUL PLAY,
The Grain of Dust.
Prices $1.50, $1.00, .75, .50, .25.
Seat Sale Friday, 10 A. M.
Orders must be called for before seven

ROLLER RINK 3 Sessions Daily.
Perry Mill Now Open,
Admission 5c Skates 20c.

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Our assortment offers you a range of choice among many useful pieces between one and ten dollars.

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Red Grain Leather Boots,
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FRED W. LAWTON,
(Successor to Burlingame & Carry).
Tel. 193. 259 Thames St.
First Arrival of California Asparagus.
Dandelions,
Rhubarb, String Beans,
Gr. Peppers, Tomatoes,
O. Flowers, Brussel Sprouts,
Lettuce, Celery,
Fancy Strawberries.

M. BIESEL.
Embroideries, Stamped Goods,
And all Materials; Yarns, Wool, Hand-Made Knit and Crochet Goods, Toys, Dolls, Notions, Stamping, Plaiting and Pinking, Beads.
160 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

New Wall Paper

Our new line is now complete in all styles and grades. Chambrays, papers with cretonnes to match. Crown papers and cut out borders.

Special attention is called to our inexpensive chamber papers in florals and stripes.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
68-70 Spring Street, Mayer Building
Largest Wall Paper House in Town.

The King-McLeod Co.

Variety Gives Zest to This Advance Showing of New Tailored Suits.

One cannot suppose for an instant that a business house with its reputation at stake will offer advance spring styles in women's apparel that they would have to deny later in the season. Neither would it be good judgment to limit the variety or confine it to a scant showing of a few from the many authoritative models which, up to now, are much more largely in evidence than at any spring season of the past. To indicate the trend of the values we quote

THREE MEDIUM PRICED OPENING SPECIALS.

Suits, Fine quality French serge, satin lined, in newest colors, worth $18.75, Special **$14.98**

Suits, French serges and whipcords, best quality, selection of colors. Special **$20.00**

Suits, Handsomely trimmed, cutaway styles, desirable colors, whipcords and serges - - - - - - - Special **$25.00**

Boston Store.

MIDDLETOWN.

Death of Mrs. Eliza Amelia Spooner, After Many Months of Suffering.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

The death of Mrs. Eliza Amelia Spooner, widow of John Spooner, at her home on Gypson lane, came after many months of great suffering. Her health began to fail last winter, and after June she became permanently housed, her daughter, Miss Clara A. Spooner, resigning her position in Newport to come home and care for her. She had many friends and her room was greatly cheered by their presence, by flowers, and by innumerable post cards.

Mrs. Spooner was the ninth in a family of 14 children, only two of whom survive. She was the daughter of George W. and EEliza Barker Peckham and was born at "Orchard Hill Farm," Wapping road, where Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham now reside. After the death of her father, her mother built the house now occupied by Joseph A. Peckham on Wapping road and there she was married in 1866 to John Spooner of Gypson lane. They began housekeeping in the upper portion of his parents' home, which is now occupied by Mr. Fred Spooner, and nearly all of her married life, with the exception of a few years at the "Ogden Farm," Mitchell's road, when her husband was head farmer there, were spent on Gypson road. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner occupied at one time the cottage now owned by Mrs. Martha Bliss, and later built their recent home. There were four children, three sons and one daughter, the eldest dying as a young boy.

Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Spooner became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Four Corners and was actively identified with this organization until the death of her husband in 1898. Her life was one of great usefulness and she was ever ready to help in time of need. Of an attractive presence and personality she was greatly beloved by all who knew her. For the past 10 years her duties as a nurse had called her to all parts of the island and to Jamestown, and wherever her ministrations extended she made life-long friends.

She is survived by three children—Representative John H. Spooner of Middletown, Samuel C. Spooner of Portsmouth, and Miss Clara A. Spooner, who resided at home; there are also two grandsons. She leaves two brothers, Senator Joel Peckham and Mr. J. Overton Chowles Peckham, both of Middletown.

Green End pond is unusually high and still continues mostly fresh over.

The clogged ditches beside the roads have caused a great deal of damage to the highways not only in washing the roads but in undermining the sides.

Mrs. Wm. L. Brown has been entertaining Mrs. Winnie Eldredge of Providence, and now has as guest her cousin, Miss Phebe Thurston.

Senator Joel Peckham continues to suffer much discomfort and pain from an affection of the eyes with which he has been troubled for two months' past. He has not been wholly housed during that time and has been able, by wearing protected glasses, to attend to most of his duties in the legislature.

Mrs. William M. Hughes is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Sumner Clarke of Skowhegan Maine.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont are in Washington for a short visit.

—Mrs. Robert Johnstone and her daughter, Isa, have returned from New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have left Palm Beach, Fla., for Key West and Havana.

—Mr. Hugh D. Auchincloss is at Miami, Fla., on houseboat Nirvdha, with a party on a fishing trip.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King are in Newport for a short stay. They intend to spend the summer in Scotland.

—Today's contributions to the Brown University endowment fund add $1616 to the amount. The total is now $764,033.50.

—Pay Director Leeds C. Kerr, in charge of the navy pay office, has gone to Washington on important private and also official business.

—There was a still alarm at 7:20 this morning for a small fire in a corner of the kitchen of Michael Murray, 345 Spring street. Chemical 2 attended.

—Patrolman Ring was sent to St. Joseph's Church this morning to escort out a woman who had been acting queerly and was believed to be demented.

—Messrs. H. Casimir DeRham, Robert Sedgwick [illegible] Edward B. Litchfield [illegible] Miami, Fla., Thursday for a three weeks' cruise down the Florida coast for tarpon.

—Mrs. Kath[illegible] Kelly, treasurer of Court Newport, No. 110, Daughters of Isabella, has paid to the beneficiary of the late Mrs. Elizabeth V. Boyle $100 from the mortuary fund.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener have sent out invitations for a dinner and dance March 29 at their residence, "Ynnewood Hall," Elkins Park, Pa., for their son, Mr. P. A. B. Widener, 3d.

—A O'D. Taylor has rented for Lincoln Hammett his unfurnished cottage on the corner of Catherine and Cottage streets to A. Madeley Richardson, who has now taken up his residence there.

—To watch developments on the island of San Domingo gunboat Nashville has sailed from Guantanamo bay, and will, after a cruise around the island to make observations, go to the city of San Domingo.

—At a special meeting Thursday evening of DeBlois Council, Royal and Select Masters, the super-excellent degree was worked by Deputy Master J. Irving Shepley on 21 candidates. A collation was served after the work.

—Rev. Hilding Myreen, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church of this city, participated in a reception given in Providence Thursday evening to Rev. J. E. Morton, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Gloria Dei Church on his return from an extended visit to Sweden. Rev. Mr. Myreen escorted Rev. Mr. Morton to the platform and later made an address.

—At a meeting of the committee appointed by the Republican state central committee to consider the needs of Warwick and report such legislation as will relieve the present embarrassing conditions in that town, Mr. Clark Burdick of this city was appointed, with Messrs. Frank W. Tillinghast, of Johnston and William C. Bliss of East Providence, a subcommittee to draft proposed legislation.

—Battleship Florida, Captain Henry A. Knapp, which left the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo for the Brooklyn navy yard, will begin her steaming trials March 18. The Florida has been in commission since last autumn and with the fleet during the winter maneuvres and is now to have her final trials. She is a navy-built vessel and her trials after a thorough skyking down will be watched with interest by navy officials.

CURBING THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Congress to Prevent Traffic in States Having Prohibition Laws.

Temperance Wave Advancing—Which Kern Was an Editor—Share and Share Alike Methods.

[Washington correspondence of The News.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It begins to look as if this Congress is going to pass a law which will make it impossible for liquor to be shipped into states which have prohibition laws. No more important measure could pass Congress if it can be so framed that it will not be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It will have the most far-reaching effect upon the liquor traffic and the prohibition movement. In the minds of many it is believed that the prohibitionists, who have been urging this legislation, will find that they have set back their own cause by reason of making their states absolutely dry.

"In the South," said one of the ablest men of that section in Congress, "we have passed prohibition laws not for ourselves, but for the other fellows, especially the negroes. We do not want them to drink. We do not want the poor people to drink liquor, but we want it for ourselves. When we find we cannot get it by reason of the law which we propose to pass our states will repeal the prohibition laws they have passed." Prohibition advocates do not agree with this view. They believe it will extend the prohibition territory.

The fact that Congress is likely to pass a measure which will restrict the shipment of liquor into prohibition states shows that the anti-liquor interests are gaining, but more than that is the almost sure indication that liquor selling in Washington will be greatly restricted by legislation which is to be passed this session. In fact, there is quite a strong movement toward absolute prohibition, but as that does not seem practicable further restrictions will be imposed.

Senator John W. Kern was once an editor. It was when he was just out of college and the Democrats wanted a paper in his town. So he started it. The type was set up in one office and the paper was printed in another. Both of the other offices published Republican papers. Kern says that they often referred to and replied to articles in his paper before his paper was published. Kern says the present owners of the paper point with pride to what a great paper it has become, not because he started it, but since he left it. Kern had considerable fun out of his journalistic career, but it is more amusing now than it was at that time.

"Drive to the White House," said Mrs. Hoke Smith to the chauffeur who had just arrived a few days before from Georgia. A little while later Mrs. Smith found herself at the Senate office building and demanded an explanation.

"This is the whitest house I've seen in this town," replied the chauffeur, and he was right about that. It was white all right.

We all know that if former Senator Aldrich's idea of running the government for $300,000,000 less per year was to be put into practice we would have to abandon the share and share alike methods of appropriating money. During the discussion of a pension bill in the House recently Congressman Moon of Tennessee gave a very good illustration of this share and share alike idea when replying to the assertion that the South bore its share in payment of pensions and received no benefit.

"The states which participated in the Confederacy," declared Moon, "contribute to the internal revenue $28,000,000 out of $250,000,000 collected. These states are getting back more money in pensions than is collected. They are drawing from the federal government benefits in the way of river and harbor and other improvements, pensions and other sources, $2, if not more, for every dollar they pay into the treasury."

During the same debate it was pointed out that the South receives the larger proportion of amounts carried in the omnibus claims bills, which are for claims growing out of the Civil war.

A Georgia constituent of Congressman Bell came to Washington last week, and Mr. Bell was showing him the various places of interest around the capital. Among other places he took him into the Supreme Court. The visitor expressed great disappointment that the court was not in session.

"I'd like to tell them my opinion of higher courts," said the constituent, who was a justice of the peace. "Last year I tried a fellow for robbing a poor, helpless girl and they reversed my sentence when the case reached them."

"What was your sentence?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Hanging," replied the visitor.

Arthur W. Dunn.

It is ten times easier to fail than succeed; that's why so many persons do it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Architect Johnston,
69 MILL STREET
Prepares plans and estimates for buildings, and alterations of all kinds.

LUMBER, all kinds—Flooring, Sheathing, Finishing, Sash, Doors, Storm Sash, Hotbed Sash, Blinds, Windows. Mill Work all kinds—Cabinets, Mantels, Screens, Hardware, Nails, Locks, Hinges, etc. Ready-Mixed Paints, Shellac, Oil, Lead Colors, Glass, Varnish, Wax, Gasoline, etc.

SHINGLES, Extra, $4.05 a 1,000. Clears, $3.60 a 1,000.

KINDLINGS DRY—
4 Barrels delivered $1.00.
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Are more artistic, more serviceable, yet cost no more than others, that do not compare with them in design, coloring or price. Samples brought to your home and selections made in the rooms for which the paper is intended, the only way to insure satisfactory results.
ALFRED H. CORNELL,
Paper Hanger and Decorator,
46 South Baptist Street.
Phone 1805.

HONORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Young Bluejackets Will March Before Sole Surviving Member of the Monitor's Crew.

[Philadelphia Record.]

When the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most important naval battles in the history of the United States is celebrated next Saturday—the commemoration of the victory won by the "Yankee Cheese box" Monitor over the Confederate ironclad Merrimac at Hampton Roads, Va.,—the ceremonies in this city will be different from those in any other place. For in Philadelphia lives William Durst, the sole surviving member of the heroic crew of 57 who manned the doughty little "cheese box on a raft" on that fateful day in the Civil war when she vanquished the most formidable ship of the Confederacy and snatched the mastery of the seas for the Union from the jaws of apparent defeat.

Next Saturday Mr. Durst will leave his little home attired in the naval dress of half a century ago. When he reaches Broad and Poplar streets, he will be saluted by a full company of bluejackets from the League Island navy yard. The young seamen will pass before him in review, and then with the old tar at their head, they will march down Broad street again in a unique naval parade. And the ceremony will be one of homage and reverence to the man in whose mind the most decisive naval engagement of the Civil war lives as clearly as though it were but yesterday. It was conceived by Captain Grant, commandant of the navy yard.

For the last 15 years Mr. Durst has been employed by the city as a fireman in the water bureau.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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Europe, Bermuda, West Indies or a special trip around the world. I can furnish you with tickets, travelers' checks, etc., for any trip anywhere.
J. J. GREENE,
320 Thames St. General Steamship Agt.

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PERRY HOUSE.
American and European Plan.
Restaurant strictly first class. Open after the theatre.
DWYER & PURCELL, Props.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
(Est. Richard J. Sharkey).
206 THAMES STREET,
American Plan. Comfortable Rooms. With or without Meals.
RATHSKELLER,
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Violets are now in season,
Can be had at all times of
OSCAR SCHULTZ,
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Newport Transfer Express Co.
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The only Express Company checking baggage from residence to destination. Consignments of freight solicited. Information in regard to baggage or freight cheerfully given.
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739 FRANK J. HUGHES.
1051 General Manager
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One of the oldest and largest piano manufacturers in the world.
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You can have a Hallet & Davis piano delivered to you in original box on 30 days free trial. If you should care to purchase, will arrange so you may have four years to pay for it.
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—OF—
House Dresses
—FOR—
Saturday.

A special sale at this store means a money saving opportunity for you. When we advertise a special sale the quick response from our customers proves that they know and appreciate the exceptional values we always offer at these sales.

The House Dresses on sale Saturday are not the cheaply made calico dresses, made without regard to style or fit. They are neat, attractive dresses made of gray and white and blue and white striped percale with round collar and trimming of plain color. These dresses were made to retail at $1.00 each and would be hard to equal at that price.

On Saturday we will place on sale these dresses at

69c

This sale will be for cash. None charged. For purpose of comparison these dresses will be displayed today but will not be on sale until

SATURDAY.

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145 Thames Street.
Telephone 995.

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STEAM and GAS FITTING,
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LINCOLN HAMMETT,
Telephone 348 Mary Street.

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IMPORTER OF MILLINERY,
Announces Her Early Spring Showing
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IMPORTED FRENCH MODELS.
Also creations from her own workrooms,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, March 7, 8, 9.
Your inspection of these exceptionally attractive styles is invited.
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Do You Read the NewYork Papers?

They are publishing the true situation. They state that coal to dealers advanced 50c per ton yesterday and another advance is soon expected.

Think what this will mean to the public if it continues. The people of Newport should appreciate the efforts we have been making to get established here, and help us by giving us their trade.

Due to the financial condition of our company, this department must become at once a material asset to the receiver or be discontinued by his order.

You can help tide over our difficulties now and we will be able to help you in the stress of a coal strike.

We solicit your immediate co-operation.

RHODE ISLAND COAL CO.,
Tel. 199. 27 Touro Street

SPRING MILLINERY.
Ithough our formal Spring Opening is yet some few days distant, we have prepared for the present selling, a magnificent collection of the very newest Spring Hats, embodying the latest ideas of the best Parisian and other master milliners.
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BON TON MILLINERY,
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Magee Ranges.
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GALVANIZED COAL HODS 35c
ASH SIEVES 15c TO $3.00.
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The 3A FOLDING POCKET KODAK.
This camera has always proved satisfactory to our customers.
Pictures Post card size 3¼x5½.
Fast Lens, splendid shutter, quality all through.
Let us show it to you. Price $20.
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Dennis Shanahan,
Hay, Grain and Salt.
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COMMERCIAL WHARF.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

SHORT LINE
—TO—
PROVIDENCE
—VIA—
Newport and Providence Railway
In effect Sept. 10th, 1911.
Cars leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence—7:00 a. m., to Bristol Ferry only—7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 a. m., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50 p. m., to Union street, 8:50 p. m. to Bristol Ferry, 10:30, 11:15 to Union street.
Cars leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport, via Bristol Branch, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 7:16, 8:16, 9:15, 10:16, 11:16 a. m., 12:16, 1:16, 2:15, 3:16, 4:15, 5:15.
9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport. Theatre Trip leave Union Street 7:40, One Mile Corner, 7:55; Arrive at Theatre 8:05 p. m.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 a. m., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50, 8:50 p. m. to Bristol Ferry; 10:30, 11:15 to Union street.
Leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport—9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 p. m. 9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport.
Training Station cars leave Washington Square—7:00 a. m. then half hourly until 10:30 p. m.
G. M. TOWLE, Supt.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
Foot of Hill St. (Market Square.)
IN EFFECT JAN. 1, 1912.
Will run the following schedule between Jamestown and Newport.
STEAMER BEAVERTAIL.
Leave Jamestown—a6:00, a7:00, 8:10 (mail), 9:20, a10:20, 11:20 A. M. (mail), a1:20, 2:20 (mail), 3:20, 4:40, a5:40 (mail), *7:30, *9:00 P. M.
Leave Newport—a5:30, a7:30, 8:40 (mail), 9:50, a10:50 A. M. (mail), 12:40 M., a1:50, 2:50 (mail), 4:10, 5:10 (mail), a6:10, *9:15, *11:00 P. M.
*Saturdays only.
aOmitted Sundays.
Subject to change without notice.
ISAAC H. CLARKE, Gen. Mgr.
Office Tel. 7007. Jamestown, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER AND NEWPORT STEAMBOAT CO.
Steamer Leaves Newport for PROVIDENCE
Week days only 8:30 A. M. Returning leave Providence 4 P. M. Stops at Prudence Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Conanicut, Mondays only.
H. E. WINDSOR, Supt.

NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.
TO NEW YORK.
Fall River Line.
Steamers
PURITAN AND PROVIDENCE.
Leave Long Wharf, Newport, week days and Sundays at 9:15 P. M., due New York 7:00 A. M. Orchestra on each.

Wickford Line.
STEAMER GENERAL
v. NEWPORT, LONG WHARF
(Week Days Only.)

Due Newport, (Long wh) Week Days only.	Lv New York, (G.C.Ter) Week Days only.	Due New York, (G.C.Ter) (Pier 32)
10:00 a.m	4:00 p.m.	12:00 m't 7:00 a.m.
1:05 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	4:45 a.m. 12:35 p.m.
4:05 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	10:02 a.m. 3:50 p.m.
7:25 p.m.	2:20 a.m.	1:02 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

Wickford Hav. Riv. Sta. N. Y.

To Block Island and Providence
STEAMER NEW SHOREHAM.
Meal Service a la Carte.
Leave Long Wharf, Newport, Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. only 11:15 a. m. due Block Island 1:15 p. m. Leave Block Island 8:00 a. m., leave Newport 5:00 p. m. due Providence 8:45 p. m.
Tickets, etc., at City ticket office 234 Thames St., and at Wharf Office. C. O. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I.

The Muenchinger-King,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Harvard Brick,
Fire Brick,
Drain Tile,
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Masons' Supplies, Drain and Sewer Pipe.
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MILL WORK
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Office and Mill, 4 Sherman Street.

FOR THE COURT VACANCY.

Former Judge Mumford and Justice Parius Baker Among Those Mentioned as Possibilities.

[Providence Journal.]

Former Superior Court Justice Charles C. Mumford is mentioned as a possible successor to Judge Hodgett of the state supreme court. Former Attorney General William B. Greenough is also considered as a candidate for the superior court, if a member from that bench is moved to the higher.

Mr. Mumford, in case he is not placed on the supreme court, may be made chairman of the public utilities commission. The latter position will not interfere with his legal work, it is stated, to engage in which he resigned from the superior court.

While the election of Judge Hodgett's successor may not come for two or three weeks, the members of the assembly are discussing the possibilities. The election will take place at a grand committee session, which will be called specially for that purpose.

When Judge Mumford resigned from the superior court, it was the general understanding that he felt the salary was not equal to that which he could make by private practice. A judge is prohibited from private legal practice.

There are several Assemblymen, however, who favor Mr. Mumford for the supreme court. Should he be elected it will not make any change in the superior court. Other members say that William B. Greenough may be elected to the superior bench to take the place of some member who will be advanced to the supreme court. Presiding Justice Tanner would be in line for promotion but it is reported by some members that he prefers his present position. Judge Baker is mentioned, therefore, as the possible candidate for promotion. If this promotion is made, it is reported, Mr. Mumford may be asked to become chairman of the public utilities commission.

Another prominent lawyer is being considered for the chairmanship, however, and it is generally known that the chairman will be a prominent lawyer, any way.

MAJESTY OF THE MAINE WRECK.

The Risen Hull Has Been Made Clean Preparatory to Final Going Down to Her Grave.

[Havana correspondence of New York Evening Post.]

The days are so nearly done in which the Maine will lie on her bier, close under the city wall, that a last visit of respect seems almost obligatory upon any American here. Yet there is something more than human in the great, still thing, once full of life and strength and brilliance, now shattered, dead, sea-changed, that one feels rebuked on her presence, like an intruder upon tragic silence whose defense should have been the piteous majesty of helplessness. It is as if some noble creature, stabbed and drowned by a secret madman, had arisen after many years to look with sad, wise, passionless eyes upon the still-troubled world, before sinking back forever to a consecrated rest.

Even the tourists feel it, for as they draw near their voices grow hushed and their faces grave. Even the laborers, toiling with pick and shovel and flaming knife in mud that held the fragments of the bow, worked silently in the latter days. For at the very close they found still other bodies in the miry tomb that had already surrendered so many dead.

On the risen hulk hang masses of crumpled steel, flattened and clamped flat by the terrific force that tore them, as conning towers, from their roots. Yet it is possible to walk freely from deck to deck. Mud and weeds have been scraped away and loose wreckage removed. The place is very clean. But in parts the solid oak has been riddled through and through by the devouring worms of the sea, till its very substance is soft and mossy. Or again, where the wood is sound, oysters beset it as thickly as blades of grass a sod. You may lift them by hand, between decks, and touch their sharp valves where they gape in crowds on the ceilings above your head.

In one dim chamber, whose bare charred timbers are the color of dead leaves, dark bottles of wine lie stacked in a pyramid. These were mess stores. We disk they opened—and found it as sound as though it had not shared the cellar of the sharks these 14 years. The rest, untouched, will go down with the ship.

In another room, carefully barred and locked and guarded, stand open boxes of rifle ammunition and rows of cartridges for ships' guns. Their bulls are dull and rusted, but their charges are still alive, and could serve their purpose as well today as on the day they left the armory. Just as they are jealously protected from the hands of relic-hunters, these, too, will share the final sanctuary.

Down below, the great engines stand clean, cleaned and oiled from the rust and canker of their long sleep. When the ship goes out to her burial, if night, it is believed, move by their own power. But the attempt will not be made. Those who have labored for her till her very spirit inspires them hold that such a thing would be deemed a sacrilege as to galvanize the twitching lodging of a departed soul into the form of life.

"How do you feel," some one asked of Mr. Ferguson, the army engineer who has been in charge of the raising of the vessel, "Do you feel that she should be sunk with attendant ceremony, or that it would be best to do the thing unmarked, to let a morbid world lie the quieter?"

The answer was very earnest. "The war is over. Its rights and wrongs, its causes or follies or misdeeds—the things of the past and need have no meaning here. But a captain is entitled to his burial by his proper peers. A colonel, a brigadier general, have their greater honors. And I say that the Maine should go down to her grave in the presence of every warship of our navy."

COLLEGE MEN'S HONOR.

[By Sedgwick Cooper in the Century.]

Of liberty, as well as nearly all college delinquencies, can be prevented by a consistent appeal to the undergraduate's sense of honor. Recently I asked the president of a Carolina college what he found to be the chief characteristic of his students. He replied, "College honor." At Princeton, University of Virginia, at Annapolis and at many other institutions the honor system in examinations is used and managed by the students themselves. It represents the deliberate intent of the undergraduates to do certain things. These laws, which they voluntarily impose upon themselves, are enforced more vigorously than the rules of the faculty.

One bank that gives you what you put into it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

SEASON A SUCCESS.

[Continued from Tenth Page.]

with whom they split even. They were always looked upon as dangerous by every team in the league. They were not sure of the championship until they defeated the St. Joseph's for the third time. The two substitutes, Kirwin and Armstrong, were called upon only in games when the Algonkins had secured a comfortable lead over their opponents. The team was managed by Albert L. Chase, who attended to its affairs in good style and worked hard.

The forwards were fine players. Dawley seemed to shoot from all quarters, with the opposing players bearing him down and with only one arm to shoot. Many of his baskets were of the sensational kind, and were generally scored when most needed, his fine goal taking the first game with St. Joseph's in their own hall. He also used speed on the floor and was a hard player to followit as his opposing backs found.

Hickey, his partner for the first part of the season, was a strong player and sure on the basket with an open shot. He teamed up well with Dawley, as he often fed him the ball when covered. With good dodging powers, he was also good at dribbling the ball around the floor. He had a cool head, and no matter whether his team was behind or in the lead he could be depended upon.

After the game of December 18 Hickey was forced to retire from the game on account of an injury to his leg. This was a hard blow to the Algonkins, but his place was filled by F. Thompson, an aggressive and fast player, who filled the breach in the team. As the season progressed he improved and did some fine team work with Dawley, as a whole.

At centre, Maher, an old player, held the pivot position and made an excellent impression. Although not so fast on his feet as his team mates, he was always ready to help the attack or the defense and played a heady game. He was strong and a fairly good shot, and little did any player in the league have on him in jumping, except Williams of St. Joseph's, who gave him hard battles in this line.

In the back field were Captain Underwood and H. Thompson, who were inclined to come forward in the shooting a little too often. Especially was this the case with Underwood, who might be called a shooting back, as he often came in the forward line and took a shot and then retired to the back field. He was a fine long-distance shot, a good dribbler and fast on his feet. Many times he out-scored his opposing forwards, as his speed seemed too much for them.

H. Thompson, the other back, attended to the defense in the back field and was in nearly every play, figuring in some strenuous times.

The St. Joseph's started the season with the same team as last year and their prospects were bright until Meehan was injured and was forced to retire from the game, this breaking up the team to a considerable extent. They then seemed to take a slump, as Williams was changed to centre, Connerton going into the back field and Carr, a new player, into the forward line. This combination as soon as it was in working order did well, but not until they had been defeated by both the Tabs and the Algonkins, and this seemed to take some of the life out of the team.

They were the lightest in the league and no doubt the fastest on the floor, for in the passing game they had no one who could rival them, as they showed fine speed on a large floor. It had been said by the fans that what they lacked in strength they made up in speed, this accounting for coming so near the top. Perhaps the most conspicuous part of the team was the back field, Kenny being a fine shot and Connerton a good player on the defense.

They also had a large number of supporters and their games were all well attended. Their highest score at home was 52 against the Young Men's Christian Association and the largest score against them was 34 by the same team. Their smallest score was 15, which was a defeat by the Algonkins, and the smallest score of an opponent was 9, made by the Galahads.

The Father Mathew team was well trained and played a consistent and scientific game. It started the season with the same team as last year, with the exception of Sullivan, who dropped out, his place being taken by Kenny and McGrath. After the first game Byrnes fell out and this seemed to weaken the team to some extent, although they played well together after this and were considered in the race til the Algonkins and St. Joseph's beat them twice. After the game January 26 Martin dropped out on account of injuries.

They had good coaching and were the only team to defeat the Algonkins on their own floor. Their highest score at home was 48, against the Young Men's Christian Association and the largest score against them was 42, made by Algonkin. Their smallest score was 13 and was a defeat by St. Joseph's. The smallest score of an opponent was 17, made by the Algonkins.

During the season they made desperate efforts to oust the Algonkins from first place, but were not successful. McGrath, who played a forward position, succeeded in securing 11 baskets in each of two games. They had a large number of supporters and were great favorites in different halls. They were the second highest team, securing 441 points as a total.

The Galahads at the start showed some good form and were considered strong. As the season progressed they seemed to weaken and play mediocre ball and fall back in the race, although they gave all the teams some hard games and held the leaders to low scores. They had a small playing space, in which roughness overshadowed skill. The team was composed of old players with the exception of Oxx, Reynolds and Arnold, who were young and fast. The four games which they won were from the Association team, two of these being forfeited. The team was good on the defense, as their weight and strength helped them well in this line. Their total number of points secured was 276. Their highest score at home was 31, a defeat by the Tabs, and the largest score against them was 52, made by the Algonkins in the Galahad hall. Their smallest score was 9, on a defeat by St. Joseph, and the smallest score of an opponent 8, made by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association team went through the league with a clean slate, winning no game. Though holding their opponents in good style, they were never able to pull a game away, while playing some very close games on their own floor. Many changes were made in their line-up, different players dropping out and others taking their places, with the result that they did not show much team work as a whole. They forfeited three games, two to the Galahads and one to St. Joseph's.

They seemed to have good material in the team, as Brack and Edwards were first-class players, but they could not make the necessary spurt to pull the game away from their opponents at the right time, even though they worked hard and used what ability they had to the best advantage. Their total number of points secured during the season, with three games left out, as forfeits, were 304. Their highest score at home was 34, against St. Joseph's, and the largest score against them 52, by the same team. Their smallest score was 8 and the smallest score of an opponent

The Naval Reserves, which dropped out of the league, had a strong team, with some heavy players, and would have given all the others hard games for the lead. Their playing space was large and fast team work could have been done.

The standing of the teams follows:

	Algonkin	St. Joseph's	Father Mathew	Galahad	Y. M. C. A.	Won	Per Cent
Algonkin		3	2	4	4	13	813
St. Joseph's	1		3	4	4	12	750
Father Mathew	2	1		4	4	11	688
Galahad	0	0	0		4	4	250
Y. M. C. A.	0	0	0	0		0	000
Lost	3	4	5	12	16		

The following is the number of baskets scored by the players during the season, D. McGrath of Father Mathew leading with 81 in 16 games, followed by Underwood with 63 and Carr with 55:

Players	Foul Goals	Games	Baskets
McGrath	32	16	81
Underwood	5	16	63
Carr	6	15	55
Dawley	11	16	51
Williams	10	15	49
H. Thompson	6	16	42
J. Nolan	7	13	42
Reynolds	7	14	36
Brack	12	13	32
W. Martin	6	11	33
M. Kenny	7	15	33
Maher	9	15	33
G. Kirwin	5	14	32
Fitzsimmons	13	13	19
Gibson	9	14	25
D. Kenny	15	16	23
F. Thompson	4	11	22
Hickey	5	7	20
W. Sullivan	0	4	16
R. Sullivan	3	11	14
Edwards	9	18	16
T. Nolan	5	7	13
J. Dwyer	5	16	15
Oxx	12	12	15
Wernquest	7	14	10
Jemall	13	9	8
Fletcher	0	4	10
Connerton	3	16	7
Durfee	2	3	3
J. Kirwin			2

The points made by each team and its opponents at home and away are as follows:

	At Home Pts	At Home Opponents	Away Pts	Away Opponents	Total Pts	Total Opponents
Algonkin	234	171	271	183	505	354
St. Joseph's	197	120	198	163	395	283
Father Mathew	233	193	208	211	441	404
Galahad	139	210	137	190	276	400
Y. M. C. A.	169	255	135	225	304	480

Foul shooting—Father Mathew, missed 120, made good 53; Algonkin, missed 101, made good 41; Galahad, made good 54, missed 125; St. Joseph's, missed 90, made good 31; Young Men's Christian Association, missed 94, made good 42.

PRESIDENTIAL-YEAR DEPRESSION

The Fact That a New Executive is to be Chosen Has Nothing to do With Business.

[Hampton Magazine.]

The depression of Presidential year, of which we hear so much, is discovered in no important table of statistics except one—the record of commercial failures. Go back to 1884, the time Cleveland beat Blaine. There were in that year 10,968 failures, with liabilities of more than $226,000,000 as against 9,184 failures with liabilities of $172,000,000 for the preceding year. In 1888 there were a thousand more failures than in 1887, but the liabilities were smaller by forty millions. The year 1892 is an exception, as the failures were fewer in number and less in amount than in either 1891 or 1893.

In 1896—well, here is a good place for a little history. The "Presidential year" business scarce has appeared on schedule every four years for nearly a century, but it did not assume its present proportions until 1896. In that year a great many business men honestly and sincerely believed that the election of Bryan over McKinley would mean the silver standard and ruin. Out of the earnestness of that campaign proceeded the huge scare that has revived in every succeeding quadrennium. But back to the record of commercial failures.

In 1896 there were 15,088 failures, a record never exceeded but in two years, 1893 and 1908. The liabilities were $226,095,934, a record exceeded only three times, in 1873, 1878 and 1893—none of them election years—and equaled only by the election year of 1884.

In 1900 and 1904 the failures were only slightly in excess of the preceding years, and it was not until the last Presidential year, 1908, that they again exceeded the normal. In the latest campaign year the failures were 15,690, or more than in 1896, while the liabilities were over $222,000,000, or within four millions of the record of 1896.

To repeat, the only set of statistics showing Presidential years at a disadvantage in business are those of commercial failures. And these show that the worst years were 1896, when there was a close fight between McKinley and Bryan, and 1908, when Taft's triumph over Bryan was universally conceded among business men.

Is it not barely possible that the bad records of those two years are to be charged to the panics that preceded them? And, in view of the fact that in both those years actual business operations were gathered in volume and represented more money than in the years immediately preceding, is it not fair to infer that some of these failures were caused the contraction of credits due to the delusion that politics were making business bad, whereas, in fact, commerce was making business good? The bugaboo that a Presidential year hurts business may have its sentimental effect, but it cannot stand the cold steel of critical analysis.

The fact that we are to choose a new President next November has nothing whatever to do with business, and the records will show, when they are co tecellt.djyvdtk y 3T $3 vmrom are collected, that business was better in 1912 than it was in 1911.

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Give Us the Confidence to Say:
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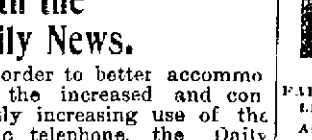

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WITH EACH 50c. JAR OF
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PURCHASED TOMORROW.

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Rexall Orderlies tend to prevent any condition of chronic constipation and to correct such condition if already established.
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Regular 25c.
Rexall PEARL TOOTH POWDER
An excellent cleansing agent for the teeth and gums. Pleasant in flavor and makes the teeth nearly white.
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Rexall Compound Syrup of **Hypophosphites**
A Restorative, Nutritive and Stimulant to the entire Nervous System, thereby giving strength to the mind and physical strength to the body.
It sharpens the appetite, aids digestion and brings healthy, restful sleep—helping nature in her efforts to restore the wasted mind and body to normal health.
Acknowledged by the medical profession as the best remedy for use in all chronic and wasting disease of the nervous system.
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PURE WHOLESOME CANDIES
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In order to better accommodate the increased and constantly increasing use of the public telephone, the Daily News has added another wire to its editorial and reportorial rooms. The numbers for that floor will be 782 or 783. The lines are keyed so that if one is busy the other may be used. In calling the Daily News Office on matter connected with the editorial or reportorial departments, callers will please use one of these numbers. If on business telephones 17 or 9908 should be used.

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WILL MAKE YOU AND YOUR LINEN LOOK AND FEEL BETTER.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

Inadequate Supply in the United States Alarming Officials.

Mounted Service Being Supplied With Animals Which Are Bought Young and Trained.

[Frederic J. Haskins, in Washington Star.]

There is a great deal of uneasiness in army circles over the problem of an adequate supply of army horses in the United States. The officials of the War Department declare that cavalry and light artillery mounted on ordinary draft horses would be next to useless, yet they cannot see where a sufficient supply of lighter horses may be secured in case of war. Two principal causes have contributed to the big and growing shortage of horses suitable for army purposes. The first of these is the remarable success that has attended the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to get the farmers of the country to raise draft horses, the other is the automobile.

At the end of the Civil war there were almost no heavy draft horses in the United States. Then followed an era of education for the farmer, in which was pointed out that he would find it to his interest to raise draft stock rather than lighter animals. The process of education was slow, but it has been so sure that now the farmers of the country are breeding draft horses almost exclusively. They find such animals better suited for farm work, and in the past they have found a much more attractive market for surplus horses of this kind than for those of lighter weight.

The other principal cause for the growing shortage in the number of lighter horses is the automobile. People who used carriage horses a decade ago use the automobile now. Men who always had saddle horses a decade ago are satisfied with a touring car now. The result is that the city demand for lighter horses for carriage and saddle purposes has fallen off, while the demand for draft horses, in spite of the growing use of the automobile truck, has continued to increase. The expansion of American industry has been going forward even more rapidly than the breeding of draft horses and the building of automobile trucks.

There is another element in the horse situation that occasions alarm to the army officer who would see an adequate supply of military horses to meet the demands of a big war. That is the exportation of nearly all the country's racing stock. The prohibition of race track gambling is admitted by most people to be right and proper, but it has resulted in dozens of the best sires in the country being shipped to England and elsewhere, giving those countries just that much advantage over us in the question of a future supply of army horses.

The Department of Agriculture and the War Department have joined hands in trying to get the horse breeders of the country to breed enough light horses to meet the prospective, as well as the immediate, demands of the United States army. It is pointed out that the outbreak of hostilities in this country would require 50,000 light horses at once. It is likewise pointed out that the number of horses needed annually in the case of war would be very large.

During a single year of the Civil war the federal government bought nearly 200,000 horses, and the capture of more than 20,000 was reported. This required a daily supply of some 600 horses. During eight months the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac alone was twice re-mounted, nearly 40,000 horses being required. Under General Phil Sheridan the cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah had to be re-mounted every four months. It is estimated that if we had to fight a war of such consequence as to require 50,000 horses for officers, cavalry and field artillery at one time it would take 150,000 a year to keep the supply up to that standard.

The army officials admit that they do not know where such a supply would come from. They point to the fact that Great Britain bought more than 100,000 horses in the United States for service in the Boer war, and that even this demand went a long way toward causing the shortage of horses of the army type which now exists in the United States. Prior to the Boer war England was content to rely on the colonies and the United States for its army horses, but the lessons of that war were such that the British have followed the lead of continental Europe, and are now spending $200,000 a year in encouraging the breeding of army horses at home.

The plan which the Department of Agriculture and the War Department have worked out to lend effective encouragement to the breeding of army horses involves a government stud of a hundred horses, about 50 of them thoroughbreds, 25 standard breds, 15 saddle horses and 10 Morgans. These horses would be distributed through four districts especially suited for breeding army horses, and the colts from these horses would be subject to an option of the government at three years of age. It is estimated that the maintenance of this stud would cost $210,000 for the first year and $100,000 a year thereafter.

Other governments spend money freely in encouraging the breeding of army horses. Germany is ahead of all others. The government stud consists of nearly 4,000 horses, and among them are included Galice Moro and Ard Patrick, the English Derby winners of 1897 and 1902, respectively. For these two horses the Prussian government paid $166,000. France is almost as well situated as Germany in the number of sires of the army horse type owned by the government. Austria spent nearly a million dollars in a single year recently in promoting the breeding of horses suitable for the army. In Europe the price paid by the government for army horses is higher than in America. In 1910 the prevailing price in Prussia was $253. For three-year-olds in Bavaria the price was $243, and for four-year-olds it was $310. The United States army pays about $150 a head for three-year-old horses.

The mounted service of the regular army is now being supplied with horses which are bought young, developed and trained at the regular re-mount depots, and issued to the troops at ages ranging from four and one-half to five years, properly trained and ready for work. The re-mount depots were first established in 1908. The horses for these depots are purchased directly from the farmers instead of through middlemen under the contract system. The mounted service had a great many unsatisfactory horses which had been bought under the old contract system, but these are gradually being weeded out and replaced with better horses brought into the service through the re-mount depots.

The first re-mount station to be established was one at Fort Reno, Okla. A year later a similar station was established at Fort Keogh, Mont., and the military appropriation bill for 1912 carried an appropriation of $200,000 for the purchase of lands for a re-mount station at Front Royal, Va. It is asserted by the army officials that the re-mount station system has everything in its favor, and that it meets with all the demands of the army while on a peace footing, but that it will not be adequate for developing a stock of army type horses sufficient to meet the tremendous demands of a war.

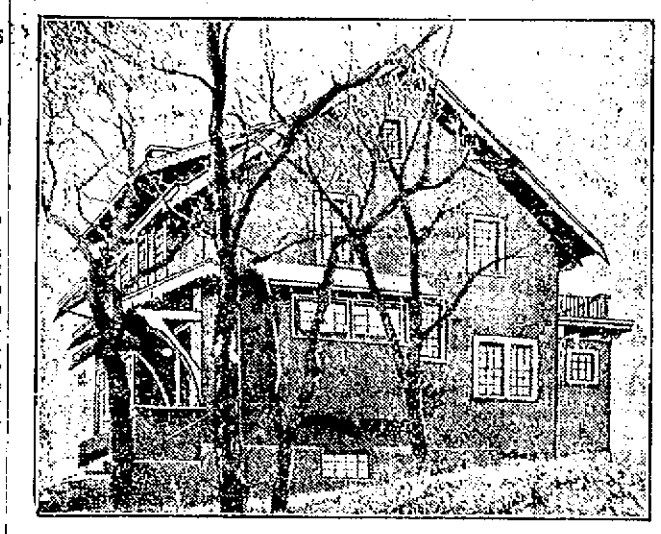
While the United States cavalry is [illegible] it never figure in the ribbon winning class in a contest with some other bodies of mounted Americans. For instance, it is said that the mounted police force of New York city is the best mounted body of men in the United States. About 75 new horses are brought into the force every year and the prices paid are about double those paid by the army for cavalry purposes. The force has nearly 500 horses, and the average price per head is $372.56. These horses are bought under contract from a single firm, and are said to be principally of trotting-bred stock. Only about half the horses purchased by the contractor are able to measure up to the specifications of the police department, which includes a 30-day test under service conditions in the department.

Not only does the regular army have its difficulties with the re-mount problem, but the militia as well. The militia artillery and cavalry have even greater difficulty in getting suitable horses. Squadron C, Brooklyn, N. Y., national guard, is solving the problem in part by owning and conducting a breeding farm where its re-mount horses are bred. For most militia organizations, however, the hired horse is a necessity, even if he is a source of pain and discomfort to his rider and a heavy expense to the state.

It is a strange fact that while the United States has more horses than any other country on the globe, except Russia, and while there were plenty of horses to supply the vast demand of both armies in the Civil war, the rise of the draft horse and the decline of the lighter horse leaves America with a smaller visible and prospective supply of army-type horse flesh than any other principal country. The War Department feels that American cavalry, mounted on horses of draft stock breeding, would stand precious little show of off-setting foreign cavalry mounted on real cavalry horses.

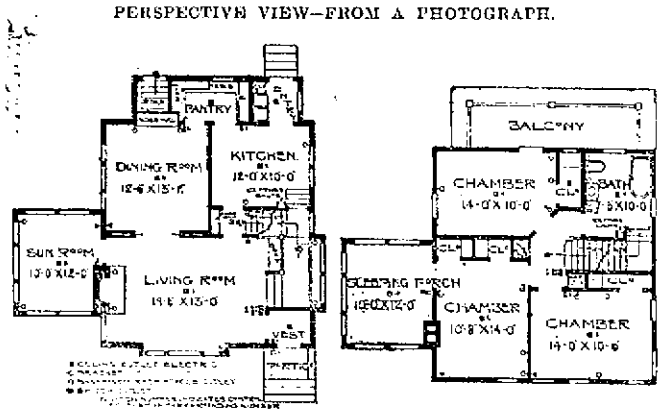
STYLE KNOWN AS THE CRAFTSMAN.

Design 956, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



© by Glenn L. Saxton.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



First Floor Plan — Second Floor Plan

This plan is made up as an old New England Colonial, English half-timber, Spanish mission and Georgia Colonial, besides Craftsman, as shown above. The size of the house is 26 feet wide and 28 feet deep under the main part. There is a sun room on the side which is 10 feet 6 inches wide, thus making a frontage of 36 feet in inches. Necessarily this calls for at least a 45 or 50-foot lot, or one wider still is even more appropriate for this home.

There is a full basement under this entire house. First story is nine feet, second story eight feet in the clear. First story is finished throughout in birch and birch floors in first and second stories. Red oak or Georgia pine could be used if desired. The second story is finished in pine to paint, with birch to stain mahogany color to give the old Colonial interior finish for the chambers.

RUINS OF THE INCAS.

[S. S. Howland, in Scribner's Magazine.]

On the left was a huge wall, part of the line of outer fortifications. On the right a steep bank led down to the rushing stream which here and there was crossed by an aqueduct and bridges of masonry, solid but graceful.

An hour's climb brought us to a fable level plain at the top of the hill. Between us and the valley lay the fortress, its first line of defense rising on our left. Very large and strong walls we had already seen, but they were pygmies compared to the one which now confronted us. To form it bowlders of granite and of limestone, some of them as large as a house, had been brought together. No matter how large they were, however, their edges were as carefully trimmed and fitted as bricks in a house. How these masses of rock were ever brought to where they are, raised in position, no one can say. All round the mount the great wall runs, forming a half-circle, ending toward the town. There are but few entrances through it, and those are most carefully guarded by flanking masonry.

I have seen the Great Wall of China, the pyramids and temples of Egypt, the fortresses of Japan, and the ruins of Baalbec, but none of them are more wonderful than this cyclopean structure. Within this first line of fortifications were two others, which, if not quite as imposing, still were of a height and strength amply sufficient to keep at bay any army not provided with gunpowder.

Between them the ground was levelled, supposedly for a moat. If this supposition is correct, the course of the little stream along which we had ridden must have been diverted far back in the hills, for certainly there was no other water obtainable in volume large enough.

Inside the lines was a large plain formed by grading the top of the hill. On the edge of this and overlooking the valley rose the gigantic crucifix that is so plainly visible from Cuzco and beyond. The view is simply magnificent. The city with its narrow streets and numerous churches lay mapped before us. Beyond it the rich valley and in the distance the snows of Blanco-pala.

THE INHABITANTS OF MARS.

Frenchman Conceives the People to be Tall and Blondes With Large, Blue Eyes.

Le Matin of Paris produces a picture conceived by M. Edmond Perrier of the French Natural History Museum, as an approximate representation of one of the inhabitants of Mars. The conception is said to be the result of M. Perrier's studies of the human organism as it ought to develop on Mars, which he took up last summer as a justification, suggested to him banteringly by the astronomer Flammarion, of his presence at a dinner of astronomers.

M. Perrier tells how he arrived at the conclusions embodied in his representation of a Martian. "The life which animates the earth also animates other planets," he says. "From that which goes on around us we may divine what is happening elsewhere, by examining the exact conditions under which each planet finds itself en rapport with every other. On the planets which are furthest away it is impossible that human beings should exist, for no organism could, for example, be formed in the alkaline seas of Jupiter, while Mercury, which is too near the sun, could not engender life. Only Venus, the Earth and Mars are habitable."

On Mars, M. Perrier tells us, life is "grand, intense, formidable." There the average temperature is about [illegible] degrees Fahrenheit, as opposed to 55 degrees Fahrenheit on the earth, but the considerable differences of temperature and the changes of the seasons induce an extraordinary development of human beings and plants.

"The year on Mars is twice as long as our earthly one, hence plants and insects have twice the time in which to evolve; consequently long grasses, huge fruit and instincts much more perfect since duration of existence develops the intellect. Mars is the land of huge plants and ideal flowers, of birds abnormally powerful in song and wondrous in appearance, and of four footed animals with extraordinarily developed fur and skin."

As to the "human inhabitants of the planet, M. Perrier says: "The low atmospheric pressure has produced a considerable development of the pulmonary apparatus, and consequently the general character of these Martian vertebrates has been influenced by this development which is unknown on the earth. The men of Mars are tall because the force of gravity there is slight; blonde because daylight is less intense there; with perhaps less powerful limbs they have some of the characteristics of our Scandinavian types, although they probably have larger skulls. Their large eyes have larger skulls. Their large eyes, large ears, constitute a type of beauty which we doubtless would not appreciate except as suggesting a superhuman intelligence."

The company of the Martians, M. Perrier admits, would be objectionable to the elegant pedestrians who throng the French boulevards. "But Mars is the country of beauty," M. Perrier concludes, "and the Martians know the most noble intellectual satisfactions and the suavest emotions."

The New York Assembly judiciary committee has voted to report a concurrent resolution rescinding the action of the legislature of last year in favoring the proposed income tax amendment submitted to the various states by the federal government.

AN OLD MISSION ROAD.

El Camino Real Provided With Many Bells as Historic Landmarks.

Re-Constructed Highway a Memorial to Padres Who Brought Civilization to California.

[Los Angeles Herald.]

To perpetuate the work of the mission padres who opened the way to civilization in California more than three centuries ago, El Camino Real, the great boulevard which they constructed between San Diego and San Francisco, is being re-constructed for its entire length. The work is nearly finished and the highway is one of the finest in the world.

The road is provided with historic landmarks in the nature of mission bells such as were erected by the padres at the many missions along the route. One hundred and twenty-one bells now mark the king's highway, and a few more are still to be placed. This work has been done by El Camino Real Association, Los Angeles branch of which has aided greatly in the movement. Ten bells are located in Los Angeles.

The bells of El Camino Real which now mark the historic road of the padres are placed there not merely as landmarks nor as guides to travelers, but as testimonials to the work of the brown-frocked missionaries who first trod this road in their task of civilizing the untutored Indians. They rough-hewed the way and then made it into paths and roads that joined the mission establishments.

This road may well be termed the king's highway, and with a religious interpretation, meaning the King of Kings and not the king of Spain, for the paths were sanctified by the daily footsteps of holy men of God, whose apostolic spirit prompted them to leave their homes in distant Spain and endure the privations of a pioneering missionary life among a totally aboriginal people that the Cross of Christ and the Star of Bethlehem might shine in the west.

A century ago the matin and the vesper bells of the Franciscan mission chimed out the hour of prayer for more than 50,000 Indian neophytes who had been converted to the ways of civilization and to a reverence for the name of Christ—today both the bells and the converts are stilled and the padres, too, have long since passed to their reward, leaving to us but a memory of deeds faithfully done, lives successfully spent and a few remaining edifices about which linger the incense of holy zeal.

El Camino Real links this chain of fast decaying monuments of California's picturesque and pious past and is rapidly becoming a delight to the traveler who finds historic interest along this way that is hallowed by the blood of sacrifice and is beautified by the hand of God. It extends from San Diego to Sonoma, passing scenes of varied beauty, scenes that range from sun-kissed hills to snow-crowned mountains; from rugged rocky shores of foaming breakers to expansive fields of glistening grain, it passes through the centres of population of the coast counties wherein any mission establishment was founded.

There are about 700 miles of this road of the padres that California is well proud to possess and which are being marked and designated by individual guide posts that all may know which road is El Camino Real, the main road that joins the missions, old pueblos, presidios and also the county seat and the centres of population.

The guide post has a mission bell to identify it and to call attention to the work of restoration that is in hand. As the padres first swung bells from the limbs of trees and rung them lustily to call the wandering Indians together to assist in establishing each mission, so the Camino Real Association is erecting bells to draw the wavering sentiment of his day of golden lust back to the quiet contentment of appreciation—appreciation of work accomplished by a noble band of men who well may be memorialized as heroes of California.

It is to the padres and their faithful Indian converts that we owe our heritage of the Golden State. They came carrying the cross, the bell and the chalice—yes, they carried the bells, not as adornment, as the men of Palestine, but they brought them as sacred symbols, some of them having been cast with religious ceremonies and consecrated to this work by baptism, receiving names and having sponsors, they were sprinkled with holy water, anointed and sometimes covered with the white chrisom or baptismal cloth.

Therefore we, having adopted the bell as emblematic and appropriate to the work of reviving the mission road, veil each bell with the flag of our country, sprinkle it with holy water, christen it with the name of some self-sacrificing padre or a saint and dedicate the bell as a tribute to the deeds of unselfish worth which linger as sweet traditions along the way.

In 1502 the Franciscans brought the first bell to America. It was taken to the convent that had been erected by Christopher Columbus for the Franciscan friars on the site where later arose the city of Santo Domingo, Hayti Island. Other bells were brought to Cuba and by 1528 the Franciscans arrived with their bells in Florida. In 1769 the chime of mission bells pealed from a leafy bower in the bay of Cohoy, now San Diego, while Father Junipero Serra chanted a solemn mass, elevated and adored the holy cross, blessed the newly established mission, arose and began to distribute the bells of Christ along El Camino Real.

Bells were believed to disperse storms and pestilence; to extinguish fires and terrify evil spirits; to protect us from our enemies and ward off the devil in the hour of death. Against this latter evil we have long had the tolling of the "passing bell"—the funeral bell—and as to storms, many a chime of bells will yet revive the dying hope of a storm-tossed mariner, even though the bells are only spirit bells.

A glance at the donors' plates that are attached to most of the bell standards will give an idea of the number of clubs societies and organizations, together with individuals, that attest in no certain way of their approval of the restoration of El Camino Real and that it should be a state highway, with the old missions as stations and landmarks along the way.

One hundred and 21 mission bell guideposts mark the way and others are being planned. Any one may join this work of testimony to the spirit of Christ and humanity that developed the Indian tribes and lifted them from the depth of degradation toward contented moral manhood.

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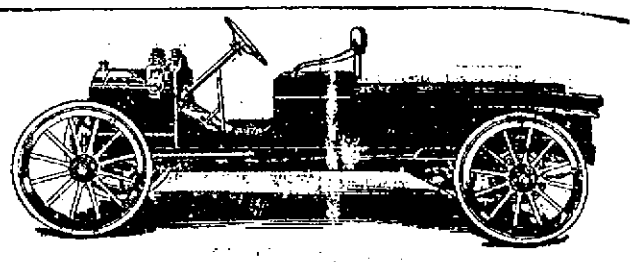

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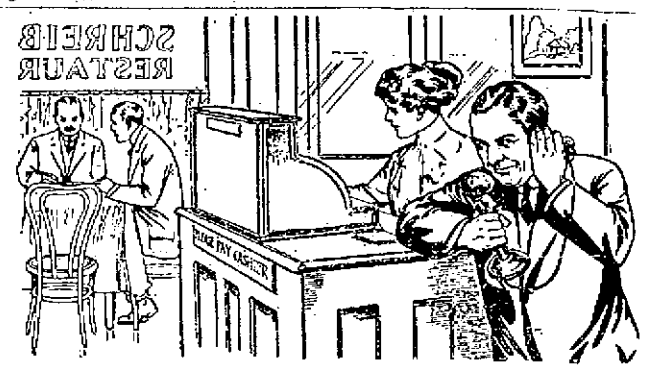

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A cap-nut. Reward if returned to Lawton's Stable.

LOST PASS-BOOK—The undersigned has hereby give notice that Pass-Book No. 4102 issued to John O'Connor of Newport by The Island Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., has been lost, destroyed, and that said John O'Connor has made written application for the issue of a duplicate book herefor in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 553 of the Public Laws, passed by the General Assembly at its January Session, A. D., 1910, entitled "An Act in addition to Chapter 237 of the General Laws, entitled 'General Provisions.'" John O'Connor.

LOST Friday, March 1, gold pin with baroque pearl pansy having diamond in centre. Finder please return to Box 49, Daily News Office. Reward.

FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—Cottage of seven rooms, all improvements $23; cottage, eight rooms $25; house, nine rooms, $15; cottage, seven rooms, $27, furnished cottage ten rooms, $50. Harry E. Chase, room 4, Coggeshall building.

WANTED—Room and board for man and wife, in private family. Widow lady preferred. Best references. Address Box 25, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Lower flat, 26 Church street, of 8 rooms and bath; large hall, steam heat, gas, electric lights, and every possible convenience. Call at H. Baron's, 232 Thames street.

TO LET—Five-room upper tenement; gas, water and toilet. Apply 37 Howard street. Ring upper bell.

TO LET—Lower flat in Barker block. Over store, 7 rooms and bath. Apply J. A. Barker.

WANTED—Furnished apartment of 4 or 5 rooms; Point district preferred. Address Box 47, Daily News Office.

TO RENT—Cottage at 35 Russell avenue, eight rooms; modern improvements, hot water heater. Vacant April 1. Apply 103 Wellington avenue.

FOR RENT—A very desirable flat on first floor of new house; six rooms and bath, hot water heat. Separate furnace. Birch Cottage, Annandale road.

FOR RENT—Desirable apartment of 4 or 5 rooms, 14 Central street. Apply between 12 and 3 at 24 Barney street.

TO LET—Tenement, lower floor, 7 Peckham avenue: seven rooms and bath, hardwood floors, gas and electric lights, hot water heater, set tubs; with separate piazza and entrance. Vacate March 1. Inquire next door.

THE MACPHIE COTTAGE,
106 Church Street.
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.
Terms Reasonable.
Telephone 1722.

THE MUMFORD COTTAGE,
41 School St.
First-Class Board and Rooms.
Table Board a Specialty.
Home Cooking. Telephone 1194

NASON COTTAGE,
26 MILL STREET.
Reasonable terms for board and room.

Furnished Rooms To Let.
STEAM HEAT AND BATH.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
22 Prospect Hill St.

In the Daily News Building.

There is now an unusual opportunity to secure very desirable offices in the News Building. Can be rented singly or in suites, large or small. Steam heat and janitors' services. These offices are perhaps the best equipped and located in Newport. Apply at the Counting Room.

Aquidneck Assembly Rooms
FOR RENT.
Private dancing parties, socials and entertainments.
Tel. 126. 224 Thames St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY
Foot Specialist and Electrolysian.
Ingrowing Nails, Hair Moles and Warts. Treatment painless, Massage. Open evenings.
Tel. ... Office 79 Spring street

TREES MOVED OR PRUNED.
Different Variety of Trees and Shrubs Furnished
GENERAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
J. S. MARTIN
32 Stockholm St. Phone 706.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Young Jersey cow with calf by side, $55. Geo. H. Chase, Melville R. I.

FOR SALE—36 4-minute cylinder records. $7.00 takes the lot. Inquire 8 Willow street.

BERKSHIRE UPRIGHT PIANO, two years old in fine condition. Mahogany case. Price $165. Barney's Music Store.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at private sale, by family leaving Newport. Splendid chance to get bargains. 45 Fenner avenue.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from stock selected for size and vigor; fertility guaranteed. White and Columbian Wyandottes, black Orpingtons. F. P. Webber, Middletown, Telephone 2511-R 2.

FOR SALE—Best strain barred Plymouth Rock eggs for setting. $4.00 per hundred. Apply J. A. Barker, 348 Thames street.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock, White Wyandotte and S. C. Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching. Charles W. Cory, Jr., Highland Poultry Yards, Melville, R. I.

EGGS FOR SALE from high class barred Plymouth Rocks. The "Big" kind bred to lay. $1.00 and $2.00 per setting. Incubator eggs $5.00 per hundred. R. F. Meredith, Jamestown, R. I. Phone 7010.

Eggs for Hatching, White Leghorns, Barred Rock, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, Indian Runner Ducks. Orders received and delivered at 35 Broadway.

Auction Sale
AQUIDNECK HALL, 83 MILL ST.
Every Thursday, at 10 A. M.
Goods received daily, except Thursday.
Cash paid for Household goods.
Storage for furniture.
W. F. ADAMS, Auctioneer and Appraiser.
Tel. Hall 027. House 1213.

HORSES! HORSES!!
FOR SALE and EXCHANGE
At the Covell Barn on Farewell St.

A consignment of young sound business Horses suitable for the teamster, the farmer, express and delivery wagons. If you want to buy a good horse at a fair price look these over. See them driven and tested before purchasing elsewhere.
PRESTON E. PECKHAM, Salesman.
N. B. Every horse guaranteed to give satisfaction.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

Mrs. Hedgsen,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
47 FAREWELL STREET,
Tel. 788. Newport, R. I.

DISCUSSES SOCIALISM.

Rev. Father Ryan Gives First in Proposed Series of Knights of Columbus Lectures.

Rev. Father Ryan of St. Mary's parish, who has become popular as a speaker, gave Thursday evening to the Knights of Columbus an interesting lecture on socialism. He outlined the ideas included under that head from the start by Karl Marx, and their growth in Europe and in this country among people coming from those countries in Europe where socialism is strong. It was a talk which gave the members a good understanding of the subject discussed.

It is planned by the Council to have a series of lectures, open to members and others, during the coming months, starting in a few weeks. They will be on topics of general interest and one it is expected will be by a distinguished clergyman and the others by men conversant with the topics to be discussed and able to present them in an interesting and instructive manner.

THE CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

The treasurer of the Chinese Famine Sufferers' Fund acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:

A Friend, "K"	$1.00
A. M.	2.00
A Friend, "H"	1.00
Miss F. and Mrs. E.	2.00
Channing Memorial Church	14.00
A Friend	5.00
	$25.00
Previously acknowledged	437.50
	$462.50

The amount has been forwarded to Rathbone Gardner, treasurer of the Rhode Island Red Cross Society, and acknowledged by him in a letter in which he especially thanks the people of Newport for contributing so largely to the fund. Additional subscriptions will be received and forwarded.

E. A. Sherman, Treas.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

The fourth and final round in the third series of whists at the "Bayside" was played Thursday evening. Team No. 2 won the round by a good margin and the series by 2 points. Messrs. Clarke and F. Anthony of Team No. 3 scored the first slam of the series. The score: Team No. 1 won 46, total 220; Team No. 2, won 75, total 232; Team No. 3 won 65, total 216.

In Memorial hall at the Central Baptist Church Thursday evening the women connected with that church gave a candy pull. There was a fair attendance.

The members of the P. H. society were entertained by Mrs. J. C. Tefft Thursday evening at her home on Clinton avenue. Refreshments were served.

The long overdue coal for the Ferry company has not yet arrived. Some days ago both barges were at New London, and weather conditions could not be better than today for them to come around Point Judith.

C. E. Weeden has rented for D. S. Newhall of Philadelphia his cottage on the Dumplings, known as the "Roundhouse," to Mr. C. Wharton Stork of Philadelphia for the season of 1912.

COUNTERFEIT ONE-DOLLAR BILLS.

The police have been notified that the new one-dollar counterfeit is likely to appear in this section and that merchants should be on the lookout. The counterfeit is so good that many banks in New York took them, despite the fact that they had been notified. According to the notice they are all of the one-dollar denomination silver certificates, Check B, treasury plate 4519, with pen and ink drawings to represent the silk fibre and treasury number B65910121. All bills with this number are counterfeit. The counterfeit is a clever imitation and readily passes unless carefully examined.

AMUNDSEN FINDER OF SOUTH POLE.

Continued from First Page.

ish rival. Nothing was heard from the expedition for many months until the arrival of the Fram was reported two days ago at Hobart, Tasmania.

AMUNDSEN NOT TALKING.

Denies Telegraphing Anything Regarding Scott or His Expedition.

HOBART, Tasmania, March 8.—Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, denies having telegraphed anything regarding Captain Robert Scott or the British expedition.

Captain Amundsen, up to the present, is the only member of the Antarctic expedition who has landed from the Fram. Nobody is allowed to go on board the vessel under any pretext whatever. The explorer says he is pleased with the results of his expedition, but otherwise maintains absolute silence on the subject.

Captain Amundsen intends to stay at Hobart for a few days. He will then go to Australia and give a few lectures there, afterwards departing for Europe by the circuitous route of Buenos Ayres, then round Cape Horn up to the Behring straits and through the Northwest passage and the Arctic ocean.

KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT SCOTT.

Amundsen's Reply to Inquiry Sent by New York Paper.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The New York Times received a despatch today from Roald Amundsen, at Hobart, Tasmania, saying he knew nothing about Captain Scott, the British explorer, and his expedition. This message was in reply to one sent by the Times asking Amundsen if he knew anything about Captain Scott and was brought out by the despatch from Hobart, published first by a London newspaper yesterday, to the effect that Amundsen, upon his arrival at Hobart, had declared that Captain Scott had discovered the South Pole.

Another despatch to the same effect as the one from Amundsen was received from Henry Baker, American consul at Hobart.

WILL SHOW HIS CHARTS.

Amundsen to Submit Imformation Without Delay.

LONDON, March 8.—Captain Roald Amundsen states that he will submit his charts and all information as to his expedition, without delay, according to despatches from Hobart received by a special correspondent at Wellington, N. Z.

After meeting Captain Scott in the Bay of Whales January 19, 1911, Captain Amundsen camped with nine men in longitude 164 west, latitude 78. He has not revealed his subsequent movements.

Captain Amundsen has settled his plans to sail from Hobart within a week for Buenos Ayres. From that port he will go round Cape Horn to San Francisco and then on to the Behring straits. Then he will drift with the ice across the Arctic ocean and expects to emerge at some point between Greenland and Spitsberger.

Captain Scott's agent in New Zealand expresses the opinion that Scott must have changed his plans and proceeded with new exploring and scientific work, thus possibly delaying the return of the Terra Nova for some weeks.

The Royal Geographical Society accepts unqualifiedly Captain Amundsen's claim that he reached the South Pole, and takes it for granted that he was the first explorer to reach the goal, although Amundsen's brief despatch does not mention that fact. Geographers point out, however, that Captain Amundsen and Captain Scott may both have been ther and within a mile of each other without knowing it, and scientist here are awaiting further details before accepting definitely the defeat of the British expedition.

The message received yesterday by the London Daily Express from Wellington, N. Z., in which Captain Amundsen was reported as saying that Scott had reached the South Pole, was based on a telegram alleged to have been sent by the Norwegian explorer, but the authenticity of which Captain Amundsen today denies.

In response to cabled instructions to ask Captain Amundsen point blank whether Captain Scott reached the south pole, the correspondent of the London Evening Star at Hobart, Tasmania, today telegraphed the following statement: "Amundsen refuses to say anything on the question as to whether Scott reached the South Pole or not."

THE GUERRERE'S TEST.

Mexican Cruiser Exepriments With a Three-Inch Bombarding Shell.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 8.—For three days and nights, according to reports brought here from Ensenada yesterday, Mexican gunboat Guerrere, one of the finest ships in the Mexican navy, cruised recently off the coast of Lower California, experimenting with a three-inch bombarding shell. Todos Santos Island was used as one of the principal targets, the firing being conducted from a point five miles distant. The shells are made of hollow steel and filled, it is said, with 100, or more smaller shells all containing high explosives which are set off by contact, the smaller charges spreading in every direction. Secrecy was maintained in making the tests.

BALAM'S CASE CONTINUED.

Leader of Beacon Mill Strikers Pleads Not Guilty to Charge Against Him.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 8.—John Balam, the Industrial Workers of the World organizer, and leader of the Beacon mill strikers in this city, pleaded not guilty when arraigned in the district court here today on a charge of disturbing the peace. At his own request the case was continued until March 12.

"EILEEN OGE" BY THE ST. JOSEPH'S CLUB.

Frequent rehearsals are being held for the coming production of "Eileen Oge," to be given for the benefit of the building fund of St. Joseph's Church by the dramatic club of that parish. The club needs no introduction to the theatre-goers of Newport; it has been in existence some years and that the excellence of its offerings is appreciated is attested by the fact that annually the demands for tickets has exceeded the supply.

Mr. Arthur P. Jennings, the founder of the club, will be in charge of the coming performance and this in itself is a guarantee that nothing will be left undone to have the production satisfactory and complete in every particular. In the cast will appear a number of this city's best known amateurs, with one professional, Mr. Frank Bennett a talented Newport boy, who will assume one of the leading parts in the drama.

Capital $100,000.00 Surplus and Profits earned $94,400,00

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
38 Washington Square.

Interest paid on daily balances.
New accounts solicited.
City Depositary.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

	Deposits.	Surplus and Guaranty Fund.
Feb'y 1, 1912	$8,850,649.65	$784,420.55
Feb'y 1, 1911	8,502,728.86	757,216.89
Increase	$347,920.79	$27,203.76

The Century Store,
Formerly W. SHERMAN CO.
135-137 Thames Street.

Dress Goods.

We are prepared for a large Dress Goods business, having nothing in stock but the best from foreign and domestic mills. We will uphold the high standard so long maintained by William Sherman and Company, and that means that we will sell better goods for less money than any store in New England. We have just received the largest invoice from the leading Worsted Mills in this country, that ever came to Newport, and have marked the goods at attractive prices; the following are exceptional values:

A Comprehensive Showing of
Spring Novelties in Dress Goods
Special Values Offered.

BLACK BROADOLOTHS, 56 inches wide, spring weight and lustrous. Sponged and shrunk. Usually sold at $3.00 a yard - - - - - $2.25 yd

We also have a full range of colors.

ALL WOOL DRESS SERGE in White, Navy Blue and Black, 54 in. wide, good value at $1.75 a yd $1.35 yd

SPECIAL VALUE in 36 inch Storm Serge, Navy Blue and White of excellent tailoring quality - 59c

Black and Navy Blue Olay Serges, reg. price $2.00 $1.69

"ALBATROSS," 42 inches wide, in all the leading shades: Light Blue, Lavender, Old Rose, Cream and Black. Beautiful quality, value $1.00 a yard 79c

Nuns' Veiling, 36 inches wide. The popular shades are Light Blue, Old Rose, Cardinal and Lavender 55c

Black Peau de Soire, 50 inches wide - - $1.59 yd

36 inch All Silk Satin Messaline—we especially recommend this grade for good wear - - - - - 89c

Black, White and Navy Half-wool Poplar Oloth, 36 inches wide, Black with White Stripe, Navy with White Stripe - - - - - - - - - 25c yd

Henrietta 44 inches wide in Tan, Navy Blue, Cardinal, Black and White, a very superior cloth, would be good value at $1.25 a yard - - - - $1 yd

TheWm. Leys Dry Goods Co.

People away from
NEWPORT
Can keep in touch with
—Local Events—
By reading the Newport Journal and Weekly News. published every Friday at Daily News Office.

The Rayo Lamp
Unequalled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Has latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

The Young Men's Christian Association of
Newport, R. I. 41 Mary Street.
(Legal Title.)

For the uplift of the young men and boys of Newport and vicinity.

To place the privileges of the Association within the reach of young men of small means the membership fees and Dormitory rent paid by members must be supplemented by annual contributions. ENDOWMENTS ARE GREATLY NEEDED TO MAKE POSSIBLE A PERMANENT AND GROWING WORK. All property is free of incumbrance.

Form of Bequest.

I give and bequeath to the Young Men's Christian Association of Newport, R. I. the sum of .... to be held by said Corporation and invested by its Advisory Committee, the income thereof to be applied to the use of the said Association.

President, C. F. Barker, M. D.
Treasurer, A. K. Sherman,
Advisory Committee.

With constitutional powers elected for three years in rotation.

George Peabody Wetmore, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Arthur Curtiss James, George Gordon King, Angus McLeod, Guy Norman, Wm. P. Sheffield.

For information about the work of the Association write W. H. Chapin, General Secretary.

Remember when making
YOUR WILL

That this Company is organized and especially equipped to act as Executor and Trustee of Estates.

It offers Absolute Security—Conservative Business Management—and its Life is Perpetual.

Wills drawn up, and safely kept without charge when this Company is named as Executor.

Newport Trust Company,
303 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Legal Depositary for Executors, Administrators and Trustees.

Angus McLeod, President; Thomas P. Peckham, Vice Pres.; Edward A. Sherman, Treas.

THE DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
of the
AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,
286 Thames Street,
Extend the conveniences of their Banking Rooms to the patrons of the
SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT
While improvements are being made to their Banking Rooms.

Telephone 1096. 1097.
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS,
Bankers and Brokers
33 Bellevue Avenue.
George F. Cozzens, - - Mgr.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Wires to all principal cities
New York. Boston. Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 8, Wall Street—The market opened with Amalgamated Copper at 70½, American Smelting and Refining 75¾, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 105¾, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 80¾, Canadian Pacific, ex. div., 230½, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ex. div., 103⅛, Erie 34, Great Northern preferred 132¾, Interborough Metropolitan preferred 58⅛, Missouri Pacific 40¾, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 28⅛, New York Central 112⅝, Northern Pacific 119⅜, Pennsylvania 123⅝, Reading 156¾, Southern Pacific 109⅝, Southern Railway 29, Union Pacific 168, United States Steel 65¼ and 65⅛, United States Steel preferred 110⅜.

10—A considerable degree of strength was shown at the opening of today's stock market. Initial trading in United States Steel consisted of 3,000 shares at from 65¼ to ⅛, compared with yesterday's closing of 65⅝. The Harriman stocks, the Hill issues, particularly Great Northern, Canadian Pacific and American Smelting, all advanced from substantial fractions to a full point. Trading was active.

11—Business in the first hour was on a moderately large scale and indicated not only a revival of outside interest, but accumulation of stocks as well. Perhaps the most significant feature was the market's increasing breadth, trading no longer being restricted to the speculative leaders and stocks of obvious "pool" origin. Numerous issues other than Steel and Union Pacific made new high records for the movement, but the advance was partially checked by realizing for profits.

Noon—Activity waned toward the end of the morning session, but the dullness had no material effect on prices. Reading, the most active issue of the first hour, showed more underlying strength than recently, and Lehigh Valley moved in sympathy. Demand for equipment stocks, including American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car, American Car and Foundry and several others all of which made smart gains, was supposed to be in anticipation of impending orders by the transportation companies. Bonds were steady. Money on call steady at 2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 to 4½ per cent. Exchanges $290,022,999; balances $14,110,316.

[Furnished by Hornblower & Weeks —33 Bellevue Avenue.]

March 8, 1912.

Amalgamated Cop	71
Am Car & Foundry	54½
Am Locomotive	35½
Am Smelt & Ref	76¼
Am Woolen	88¾
Anconda Ming	38
Atch Top & San Fe	105⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	138
Baltimore & Ohio	103½
B'klyn Rap Trans ex div	80
Canadian Pacific Ry	231
Chesapeake & Ohio ex div	74
Chic Mil St Paul	109¼
Chic & Northwestern	141½
Col Fuel & Iron Co	25¼
Consolidated Gas	140
Can Pfd	94¼
Del & Hudson Co	170
Denver & Rio Grande	21⅜
Erie	33⅞
General Electric	164
Great Northern pref	132⅞
Gt. Northern Ore	38
Interboro Met	18⅛
Interboro Met pref	57⅜
Lehigh Valley	160½
Louisville & Nash	155⅜
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	28½
Missouri Pacific	40⅝
National ead ex div.	54
N. Y. Cent & Hudson	112⅞
N. Y. Ontario & West	36¾
Norfolk & Westren	109¼
Northern Pacific Ry	119⅜
Pacific Telephone	47½
Pennsylvania R. R.	123½
Pressed Steel Car	31½
Reading	156⅝
Republic Iron & Stl	19⅝
Rock Island	24
Southern Pacific	109⅜
So. Ry.	29
Texas & Pacific	22
Union Pacific	168
Utah Copper	*57¾
U. S. Rubber	48½
U. S. Rubber fst. Pfd.	110¼
U. S. Steel	65⅝
U. S. Steel Pfd.	110¼
Va-Carolina Chem.	54
Wabash	7½

BOSTON MARKET

Copper Range	58
Cal. & Hecla	455
Greene Copper	7⅝
E Butte	13⅞
Miami	24½
North Butte	28
Shoe Mach.	50⅝
U. S. Fruit	184⅞
Nevada Cons. 3 ex div.	19⅝
Franklin	13⅞
Am. Tel & Tel.	145⅝
U. S. Smelters	38½
North Lake	5½
Rhode Island Coal,	20 cents

*Ex. Div.

Sterling Silver
LORGNETTES,
$6 to $15.
Reading Glasses,
50c to $5.00.
Artificial Eyes Inserted.
W. J. CARR,
OPTOMETRIST,
189 THAMES STREET.

THE DAILY NEWS TELEPHONES.

When calling the Daily News Office on business use number 17 or, if that is busy, 9908. If the editorial or reportorial rooms are to be reached or information is desired on current news call 782 or 783.

Spear's

New Range

Beats Them All

For economy of fuel, plenty of hot water and easy cooking. Continuous fire day and night. All sizes for sale only by

WM. K. COVELL.

In Buying A Watch

Buy as good a case as you can afford, but first get a movement which will be accurate. Every watch movement we sell belongs to us until it measures time accurately.

Pick the case and let us decide on the movement and you will own a watch and a timekeeper.

A full line of Howard, Waltham, Elgin and high grade Swiss Watches.

"HERRMANN"

204 Thames Street

Abram Almy Co.,

Coal and Wood.

173 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 957.

FANCY CHEESE.

Full Cream American Cheese, per lb	22c
Young American Cheese, extra, per lb	24c
Pimento Cheese, in jars, per jar	15c
Pim-olive Cheese, in jars, per jar	15c
Royal Cheese, in jars, per jar	25c
Pineapple Cheese	50c
Dutch Cheese	$1.00

JAMES H. DRURY & CO.

243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

Benj. F. Tanner,

Contractor and Builder

Distributing Agent for

THE CELEBRATED ASBESTOS CENTURY ROOFING, SLATES AND LUMBER

These slates or shingles can be applied by your own builder. The expense to all builders the same.

Storehouse, 58 Bridge St.

PRICE OF COKE.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels	$4.50
18 bushels	2.25

Common, delivered,

35 bushels	$3.50
18 bushels	1.75

Price at Works,

Prepared,	11c a bushel
Common	9c a bushel

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

HOWARD,

Painting Contractor,

Best Work in Every Branch of the Business.

OFFICE 31 EVERETT STREET.

LENTEN SPECIALS.

Canned Fish of all kinds.

Baked Beans.

Cheese of all kinds.

Clam Chowder.

Fresh Island Eggs.

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16 and 20 Washington Square.

Telephones 88, 89.

LARGE FRYING CLAMS.

C. L. TALLMAN,

Successor to W. F. Wyatt.

Tel. 336. 122 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—Services this evening at 7:30. The Rev. H. Newman Lawrence of South Portsmouth will preach.

PORTSMOUTH.

Small Attendance at Grange Meeting—Miss Edith Swanson Celebrates Eighth Birthday.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

Portsmouth Grange held its fortnightly meeting at Fair hall Thursday evening. The weather was so unpleasant and the traveling so bad that, although the question for discussion was interesting, the attendance was much smaller than usual. Those appointed to speak on "Does the average man get a helpmate or a burden when he marries?" were Mr. and Mrs. Warren B. Sherman and Mrs. D. Frank Hall. Mrs. Sherman strengthened her remarks by newspaper clippings and after the others had made their speeches the decision was announced that the average man gets a helpmate when he marries. The delegates, Arthur A. Sherman and William B. Anthony appointed by the Grange to attend the Farmers' Institute in Providence, gave an interesting account of the sessions and two others members, not delegates, Walter Sherman of Newport and D. Percival Sherman, who were in attendance, spoke of features especially attractive to them.

Edith Swanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Swanson and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sisson, celebrated her eighth birthday by entertaining 26 of her little friends. Music and games furnished amusement. Ice cream, cakes, cookies and bon-bons were served from a table prettily decorated in pink and white, garlands of pink crepe paper being festooned from the chandelier to the corners of the room and table. A large figure "8" hung from the chandelier and on the table were vases of pink carnations and dainty little place cards of pink roses. A large birthday cake with "Edith, 1904-1912" and having on it eight lighted candles was placed on a silver tray and served by the hostess. Many pretty gifts were received by her.

On account of the storm, the all-day meeting of the Aid Society of the Christian Church, which was to have been held with Miss Harriet K. Hughes was omitted.

Miss Steenie Manchester, who has been with Mrs. Daniel A. Carter since she broke her knee cap last October, is visiting Mrs. William A. N. Almy for the remainder of the week. Mrs. Carter is so far recovered that she can move about the house and out on the piazza, without the aid of crutches.

Miss Katherine Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Boyd, who has been ill with tonsilitis, for the past fortnight, is still confined to bed, though not suffering so much.

Mrs. J. J. Peckham has returned from Portsmouth, N. H., after spending a week with her son, Mr. J. Harrison Peckham and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. N. Almy are entertaining a large family party today in honor of the sixth birthday of their daughter Kathleen. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln H. Sisson and family, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Carter, Miss Steenie Manchester and Mr. Winfred Carter.

At Gloucester, Mass., on fishing steamer Willard, Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Charles Wordell had his big toe broken, the top taken off and two other toes mangled, the result of striking his foot against an obstruction. Mr. George L. Manchester, with whom he worked, brought him home Wednesday.

Mr. Robert M. Wyatt is ill with the grip.

Mr. Charls Holman second son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Holman, who went to the Newport Hospital three weeks ago for an operation, is able to sit up for a short time

PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

Dr. James H. Hyslop, formerly professor of logic and ethics in Columbia University, now secretary of the American Institute for Scientific Research, by his investigations and experiments in the field of psychical research has become convinced of the fact of personal immortality and of the possibility of communication with the world of spirits. He believes, for example, that several times since his death Professor William James, his friend and fellow-worker, has sent messages to him (Dr. Hyslop).

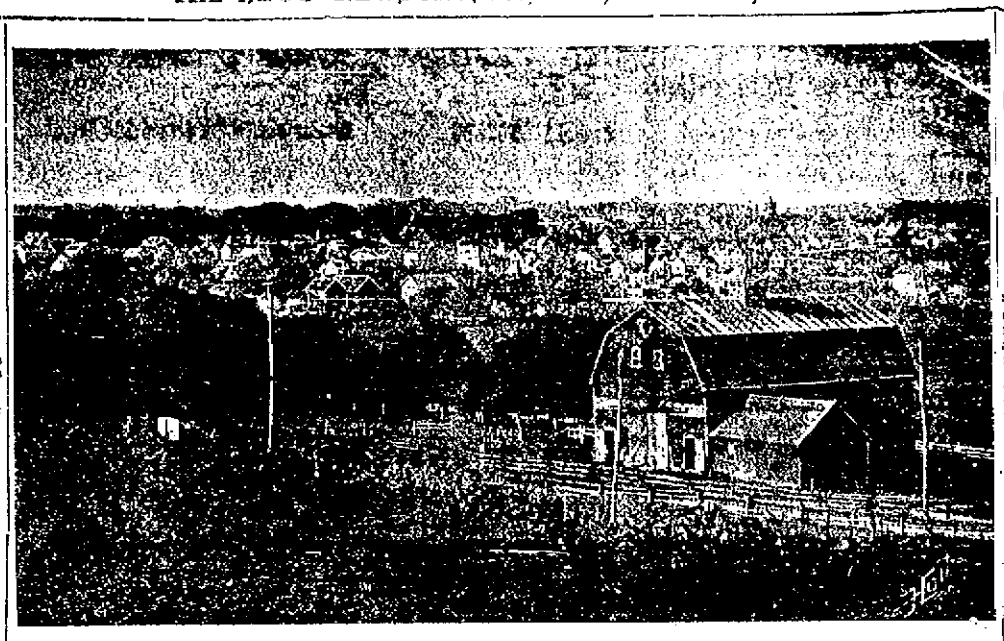
The work of psychical research, as carried on by Dr. Hyslop's Institute, has received the hearty endorsement of the following men who are eminent in the scientific world: Dr. Pierce Janet, professor of psychology in the College of France, Paris; Camille Flammarion, France; Professor Max Dessoir, University of Berlin; Sir Oliver Lodge, perhaps the greatest scientist in the English-speaking world; Sir William Crookes, another great English scientist; Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour; Professor Stout, St. Andrew's University; Professor Muirhead, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Goldwin Smith.

"MR. BOB" FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The two-act drama, "Mr. Bob," was repeated at Masonic hall Thursday evening by the American Girls' Culture Club for a charitable purpose. The cast of characters was as follows:

Philip Royson Joseph Forrester
Marian Bryant (Katherine's friend) Grace Stevenson
Rebecca Lukes (a maiden lady) Helen Yoseff
Katherine Rogers (her niece) Ida Gibbons
Robert Brown (clerk of Benson & Benson) Percival Wheeler
Pattie (maid) Etta Gibbons
Jenkins (a butler) Edward Simmons

During the evening a piano duet was rendered by Miss S. E. Jackson and M. Perry. The scenery was arranged by Mr. Leslie Clarke.



"THE SWAMP DISTRICT."

This section north of the cemeteries is quite a village in itself, though perhaps a considerable portion of the population of the city are unaware of the number of little homes located there, because they are apart from the frequented ways of travel of most people. Like the Marchant Street district in the lower part of the city, the houses are largely owned by working men.

The view is a telephoto from Miantonomi hill. On the right is to be seen the Van Zandt Avenue bridge with one of the Torpedo Station radiogram towers rising above the tree tops; then there is the tower of St. John's Church and the land on the horizon is Haliden hill, with now and then a cottage showing. The barn in the foreground is on the Malbone estate.

ARTILLERY RIFLE PRACTICE.

All But Two Men Already Qualify and Competition for the Gibbs Medal Especially Close.

With the exception of two, every man taking part in the indoor rifle practice of the Newport Artillery Company has qualified, and these two are expected to do so within a week or so. This is considered an exceptionally good record. As the season for target practice on the range does not expire until April 1, it will be seen that there is ample time for all to qualify.

Competition for the Gibbs medal, offered each year and now held by Sergeant John Fiddiman, Jr., promises to be especially close this year, in view of the high averages obtained by individuals and the general efficiency of the men shooting. The indoor rifle work is for the purpose of giving the men practice and holding them up to form with the rifle, although the work is all at short range.

NOT MANY GYPSY MOTHS.

Government Inspectors Find Comparatively Few in Newport, But Continue Their Work.

Thus far the United States inspectors who are making a tour of the city in quest of the tree pest known as the gypsy moth have found Newport practically free from these destructive insects. The hunt is still being maintained, however, to make sure that there are no nests to shed their young when the spring season shall open. It is known that in Middletown and Portsmouth some apple orchards are infected with the brown-tail moths. Last year there were a considerable number of them in the pear trees, but this year they seem to be found more frequently in the apple orchards. The inspectors, however, are interested only in the gypsy moth, as the government does not spend a cent on the brown-tails.

While at the last inspection Newport was found to be practically free of both gypsy and brown-tail moths, there is continual danger of bringing them in through nursery stock shipped from Massachusetts, which is badly infected, as well as other places outside the state. Wherever the inspectors find a tree infested with gypsy moth nests they give it a cleaning and leave a peculiar mark to indicate that it has been visited. The members of the expedition are recognized by the khaki uniform which serves to distinguish them.

The moths first made their appearance in Massachusetts seven or eight years ago and since then have come into Rhode Island. Local horticulturists and others who realize that the beautiful trees in Newport are among its greatest assets as a residential place are doing all in their power to arouse the state to a realization of the necessity of protecting the trees, not only here but in other sections.

WILL BE THE KAISER'S GUEST.

Colonel Goethals to Discuss Panama Canal Problems at Luncheon With Emperor William.

Emperor William of Germany, who is keenly interested in the Panama canal, has invited Lieutenant Colonel George W. Goethals of the General Staff of the United States army and chief engineer of the Panama canal, to luncheon at the palace March 10, thus interfering with the plans of Colonel Goethals to return immediately to Panama.

The emperor is known to hold different opinions from those of the American engineers in regard to a sea-level as opposed to a lock canal, and also on the adequacy of the Panama locks for the expected battleship development. These opinions are based on reports of German engineers, and the emperor has seized the opportunity of comparing his views with those of Colonel Goethals. The colonel has just returned from a flying trip of inspection of the Kiel canal and other engineering works.

Colonel Goethals found the locks of the Kiel canal larger than those of Panama, but he was chiefly impressed by the military methods in vogue there and also by the military administration of the state railroads. He goes to Dresden to see the methods employed on the canal being constructed there, and will depart for England immediately after the luncheon with the emperor and sail from there for America.

"WHITESTONE"

Barge Whitestone has finished discharging a cargo of

"PENNSYLVANIA" COAL

And other barges are loaded and on the way with the same excellent coal for the

PERRY COAL COMPANY.

ST. JOSEPH'S WINS AGAIN.

Takes the Second and Final Game in the Series With the Father Mathews.

Galahad Independents Beat Vinland and Employed Boys Defeat Murphy's Comedians.

The basket ball post-season was brought to a close Thursday evening, when the St. Joseph's defeated the Father Mathew team for the second time in their series by the score of 16-36. It could easily be seen that the fans have had enough of basket ball, as the game was attended only by a small number.

There was plenty of open work and a large number of baskets were scored in both periods, all the players having a hand in it. In the first period the St. Joseph's ran up the score easily and had things their own way, as the Tabs were off. A number of fine shots were made by the St. Joseph players. In the second things were reversed and the Tabs played a much stronger game together, but the lead the St. Joseph's had secured in the first period was too much for them to overcome, although they were showing some fine speed at the end. The St. Joseph's boys played nicely together showed good speed on the floor, did well on the defense and could shoot from all corners of the hall, making some shots which seemed impossible under the conditions.

In the first period the back field of the Tabs was a little off, with the result that the St. Joseph's forwards made baskets in good style. Connerton again played centre and did some fine jumping, while Williams was again moved to the back field. He seemed a little inclined to play in the forward line too much, and at times both he and Kenny were forward during the shooting, leaving the back field uncovered. J. Martin at centre played a fine game for the Tabs and seems to show improvement in every game, while McGrath also did well in the forward line, scoring five baskets.

Kirwin for St. Joseph's was the high man in the scoring with seven baskets and also did some good floor work, being well helped out by Carr. The refereeing of McMahon was good and kept the players on the ball, calling fouls when they were committed.

Kirwin made things warm at the start of the first period by dropping two baskets in fast time and was followed by two fouls, one of which D. Kenny made good. Nothing then seemed to stop the St. Joseph's boys, as they made four more baskets with one foul before Dwyer tallied the first two for the Tabs. St. Joseph's then had another scoring spell and made four more baskets, while the Tabs made six points before this period was over, making the score 20-11.

At the start of the second period the Tabs seemed to put some life into the game, Williams starting the scoring. From then on they took a fine brace and made six baskets in fast time, pulling the score up within four points. It looked as if they were going to tie, but St. Joseph's after the first 10 minutes also started to do some scoring and held their own. In the last five minutes of this period they made four baskets, the Tabs just forging ahead at the end of this period, the score being 25-29. The sides:

St. Joseph's.	Father Mathew.
Kirwin, r. f.	l. b., Dwyer
Carr, l. f.	r. b., D. Kenny
Connerton, c.	c., J. Martin.
Williams, r. b.	l. f., McGrath
M. Kenny, l. b.	r. f., W. Martin

Score—St. Joseph's 46, Father Mathew 36. Baskets from floor—Kirwin 7, Carr 5, Connerton 3, Williams 2, M. Kenny 4, McGrath 5, W. Martin 3, J. Martin 5, Dwyer 2, D. Kenny 2. From fouls—Connerton 2, Williams 2, D. Kenny 2. Missed foul tries—Carr, Williams 2, McGrath 2, W. Martin 3, Dwyer 2, D. Kenny. Referee—McMahon. Scorers—Jewall and Doyle. Timers—Fitzmaurice and Sullivan. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

In the Young Men's Christian Association hall the Galahad Independents defeated the Vinland Athletic club by the score of 20 to 14. This is the seventh game the Independents have won. The play was fast and interesting. The score for the first half ended in favor of the Galahad Independents by 11 to 6, while in the second Vinland woke up and came out ahead, 8 to 6. Bernston and Harris excelled for the winners, while Frazer was the star for the losers. The line-up and summary:

Galahad Independents	Vinland A. C.
Berston, r. f.	l. b., Titus
Dorsey, l. f.	r. b., Scott
Harris, c.	c., Oliver
Spingler, l. b.	r. f., Dwyer
Terpenning, r. b.	l. f., Frazer

Goals from floor—Bernston 4, Frazer 4, Harris 3, Terpenning 2, Scott, Oliver, Dwyer, Dorsey. Referee—Brack. Scorer—Carr. Timer—Campbell.

The Employed Boys defeated Murphy's Comedians, 31 to 27, at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium. The play became so rough in the latter part that two of the Comedians and one of the Employed Boys came to blows and were put out by the referee. Ottlege and T. Wyllie were the best scorers for the winners and D. Sullivan and Hooker for the Comedians. The line-up and summary:

Employed Boys	Murphy's Comedians
Ottlege, r. f.	l. b., Kane
Kelley, W. Wyllie, l. f.	r. b., D. Sullivan
Warren, c.	c., Egan
T. Wyllie, Kelley, r. b.	l. f., R. Sullivan
Coen, l. b.	r. f., Hooker

Score—Employed Boys 31, Murphy's Comedians 27. Goals from floor—Ottlege 5, Kelley 2, W. Wyllie 2, Warren 2, T. Wyllie 4; D. Sullivan 3, Egan 3, Hooker 5. Goals from fouls—Warren; Egan. Referee—Slocum. Scorer—Carr. Timer—Maloney. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

In a close and interesting game at Cloyne School Thursday the Cloyne team defeated the St. Mary's, 9 to 8.

The Favorites of Fall River seem to have been having things their own way lately and it has been decided to pick an All-Star five from Newport to play them Saturday night at the Boys' Club. The team will probably be made up from Connerton and Carr of the St. Joseph's, Kirwin and Dawley of the Algonkins, West of the Naval Reserves and Byrnes, formerly of the Tabs. Williams and McGrath of this city will as usual play with the Favorites. It is expected that a large crowd of rooters will go with the team to Fall River.

HACKETT'S RETURN TO THE STAGE.

James K. Hackett, who this season re-appeared on the theatrical horizon as an actor-manager, is coming to the Opera House with the play which has again established him both as a star and as one of the leading producers of America. His new piece is "The Grain of Dust," a play of today which Louis Evan Shipman, author of "The Crisis" and "D'Arcy of the Guards," has made from the late David Graham Phillips's celebrated novel. Mr. Hackett will bring here a

JAMES K. HACKETT.

strictly all-American company, which stands out noticeably at this time when so much is being said and printed of the English invasion of the stage.

Playing the leading role, next to Mr. Hackett's stellar part, is D. M. Holland, one of the most famous of the old-time actors in this country. Among the men are Frazer Coulter, Frank Burbeck and Charles Stedman, making a quartet which has figured long in the history of American drama. Among the other male members of Mr. Hackett's company are Fred Sullivan, Vaughan Trevor and Daniel Jarrett, Jr. Two well known stage beauties appear in the principal feminine roles: Izetta Jewel, last season leading woman with Otis Skinner, and Olive Harper Thorne, a niece of the famous Charles Thorne. Mabel Ingles stands out prominently in a small character role.

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SEASON A SUCCESS.

In Spite of Many Obstacles the City League Finished Its Schedule.

Review of the Work of the Different Teams and of the Players During the Winter.

The City Basket Ball League finally succeeded in finishing its schedule, though many thought it would not, as many times it looked ready to fall and break up. The season started with improvements in several respects; rules were made to cover all points which had given trouble and it was thought that things would go smoothly. Early there was a tendency on the part of some players and managers not to obey the rules. Some violations were enforced and fines paid, but others were not. There were also a large number of games protested over little faults. Some of the games were very rough, over which there arose some hard feeling, between the players.

After the Naval Reserves had played two games with St. Joseph's they dropped out on account of some grievance and this took some of the interest out of the league, as they had a strong team and would have given the leaders some harder games. This left only five teams to finish the schedule. The season was to go to March 8, but on account of the Reserves dropping out the games were pushed together so that it would end March 1. More trouble started when the Young Men's Christian Association team did not change its baskets to regulation, as they were ordered to do by the league. Thus they forfeited their first game to the Galahads, although they had the baskets changed for the next with St. Joseph's.

The attendance at the games showed that the sport had not died out, although some of the teams proved better drawing cards than others. The people seemed to appreciate that the players were putting their best efforts into the work and appeared pleased at the games, even if sometimes their favorites did not win. The three leading teams were good and gave plenty of chance for open play, although some of the games between the leaders were rough. The vast majority of those present desired to see the play on the level. The games between the Father Mathews and St. Joseph's seemed the best drawing cards and when these two teams played the hall was always crowded.

The officials of the league were the best who could be had, although all the teams did not seem pleased at some selections. There was no laxness in the arrangements, as there were always two officials on the floor when a game started. They were not intent upon calling fouls and tried hard to make the play clean and fast. They also showed good knowledge of the rules and it was a case of win right and play fair. Perhaps often plays which the spectators see are not seen by the referees and there is a great deal of talk about calling too many fouls.

The Algonkins, the winners, were a fine team. The players were all young, strong and fairly tall, and stood the strain in good style. They developed a fast passing game, although they were handicapped by the small playing space in their own hall, in which lucky shots counted more than elsewhere, although the team showed fine speed on larger floors. All were good shots, as the backs could shoot almost as well as the forward line and often came up when the forward line was covered and dropped them in. They were the heaviest team in the league and used their weight to good advantage in the defense.

The team work was well exemplified; the players supported each other in good style and showed that every one was working for success as a whole and not as individuals. Records did not seem to count with them, as they always passed the ball to the man who had the easiest chance to score. This shows how the team was so successful.

They took the lead at the start of the season, defeating Father Mathew, and were never headed, winning a majority of their games with every team with the exception of the Tabs.

[Continued on Seventh Page.]

FARM STOCK, ETC., AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, MARCH 12,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.

At the Farm of the Late Chas. H. Ward, Turner's Lane, Middletown.

There will be sold, lot of Hay in barn, one stack of Hay, a quantity of Corn, Oats and Barley.

Goddard Buggy, Milk Wagon, Surrey, Runabout, Sleigh, Plows, Cultivators, Hay Cutter, Root Cutter, Corn Shellers, and other small tools, also a lot of furniture.

By order of Clifton B. Ward, Adm't'r.

Immediately after above, a number of cows, and other consignments. If stormy next fair day.

H. F. COPELAND,

FRED W. GREENE,

Auctioneers.

Why Not Study Music?

Why don't you start your children studying music of some kind? You will never be sorry.

Look at our violins, mandolins and guitars.

Our stock of musical instruments is what one might call immense.

Come in.

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OAK FLOORING.

I have on hand a large quantity of quartered oak flooring of the finest quality which will make beautiful work. Estimates given for floors laid and finished.

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HAIR PUFFS—Large cluster hair puffs, all shades,

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VEILS—Just received our new assortment of Shetland Veils,

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VEILS—The most popular veil of the day. The Shadow Veil; everybody is wearing them, white and black,

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CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, small pink and blue checks, full pleated skirt, low square neck, trimmed with plain colors and Hamburg.

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Children's Rompers, of blue and pink checks trimmed with plain material.

---25c---

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 8 to 14 years, white with ring dots, sailor collar and tie, cuff, belt and bottom of skirt plain colors (blue or red), full pleated skirt.

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PRINCESS SLIPS, The fit of which we particularly guard, so there will be no clumsiness under the dress.

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TEA APRONS of fine material, trimmed with shadow embroidery, ruffle of Val lace, ruffle blind embroidery.

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WAISTS, remarkable because they represent in style the most acceptable models, selected only after their selection by the finest Fifth Avenue shops; all of which means you will be wearing the same designs as worn by the most stylish women of America,

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SKIRTS, Beautifully tailored and faultless fitting skirts, of all wool serge, 5 gored, high waist band, full back, buttons on side.

--$3.98--